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Japan

Reportage on Middle East Situation Continues

Okinawa U.S. Troops Mobilized

OW2308065590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0531 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Naha, Aug. 23 (KYODO)—U.S. military forces stationed on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa loaded men and supplies onto a transport dock Thursday, military sources said.

U.S. officials at the Marine Corps headquarters in Okinawa said they could not clarify the destination of the vessel. But military sources suggested the move is the start of substantial mobilization by the Okinawa-based 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force in response to the Gulf crisis.

Since late Wednesday, U.S. Marine Corps troops and military supplies have been loaded onto the 16,500-ton amphibious transport dock, Dubuque, the sources said. Early Thursday, camouflaged trucks and containers believed to contain ammunition were carried onto the vessel while Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force ships stood by, they said.

U.S. military sources here also said that since August 8, some marine troops and naval forces have been sent from Okinawa to the Middle East. Of the 50,000 U.S. military personnel and their families in Japan, 35,000 are stationed on Okinawa.

Since Monday, U.S. Navy ships have been arriving at White Beach Base in Okinawa from Sasebo Base in Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu, sources said. Also at the island's U.S. Kadena Air Force Base, the marines' Harrier fighters and the navy's other vessel-carried war airplanes have become active since mid-August, the sources said. They said the army's Green Beret special squadrons are expected to be sent to the Gulf.

Immunity Revoked in Kuwait

OW2408140790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Iraqi Army officials informed Japanese Embassy staff in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait on Friday that their diplomatic immunity had been revoked as of noon local time, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said that the message was conveyed to the two sole Japanese diplomats who have remained at the embassy in spite of an Iraqi Government order for the cessation of diplomatic functions in the annexed oil-rich emirate.

The diplomats counted seven soldiers outside the embassy and a military vehicle resembling a land-rover parked at the entrance to the compound, officials said.

The diplomats were quoted as saying the soldiers told them their diplomatic privileges were suspended as of noon (6 P.M. Japan time) [0900 GMt] and that the soldiers were there to offer "protection" while awaiting further orders.

U.S. Calls for Troop Transport

OW2408153490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Japan is finding it difficult to meet requests from the United States to provide civilian aircraft and ships to help carry American troops and personnel to the Persian Gulf, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. The U.S. Government has also asked for supplies of fuel to U.S. military cargo planes and troop ships headed to and from the Gulf region via the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

One of the sources, citing constraints on the Tokyo Government under Japan's war-renouncing Constitution, said, "There is no precedent for Japanese civilian aircraft to be used to transport foreign troops." The sources added, however, that the government is considering sharing the cost to the U.S. of chartering planes as part of efforts to contribute to peace in the Middle East.

Airline and shipping companies are generally worried about the U.S. requests. A Japan Airlines official said it is up to the government to decide, while All Nippon Airways said it has no suitable cargo plane available and also has not served routes to the Middle East. Mitsui O.S.K. Lines said that it could not transport troops even if the government asked it to do so.

Tokyo Recalls Envoy to U.S.

OW2408153890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1507 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Washington, Aug. 24 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to the United States Ryohei Murata left for Tokyo Friday for urgent consultations over the Persian Gulf crisis, an embassy spokesman said.

The instruction to Murata to return home came Thursday as the United States maintained close contact with Japan and other allies about their contributions to the Gulf campaign, aimed at pressuring Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and free foreign hostages.

The spokesman said Murata's meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other leaders will also cover the Japanese diplomatic schedule for this fall. Kaifu will visit New York in late September to attend a United Nations summit devoted to children's issues and meet with world leaders, possibly including U.S. President George Bush.

Murata will remain in Tokyo for several days, the spokesman said.

Oil Embargo Effects Analyzed

OW2408135190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—The world oil embargo against Iraq is likely to benefit the Soviet Union by giving it more money from sales of its oil, but could cause serious repercussions in East European nations partially dependent on Iraqi oil, according to a report released Friday.

The report, prepared by the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization, said the Soviet Union stands to gain an additional 7.25 billion dollars in oil revenues due to the surge in crude oil prices following the August 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. But it pointed out that the benefit will not be enough to salvage the faltering Soviet economy as Soviet oil production has been on the wane since last year.

Turning to the East European economies, the report said Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will be major victims of the international embargo on Iraqi oil exports as Baghdad has covered its debts with oil exports. According to the report, Iraqi debts to Poland stand at some 500 million dollars, to Bulgaria at 1.3 billion dollars, and to Czechoslovakia at around 300 million dollars.

The report said higher oil prices are also likely to work against the East European nations as they must pay more money for imported oil from other sources to make up for the oil lost from Iraq.

As for other countries, the report said the international sanctions against Iraq are also likely to have serious effects on Turkey and Jordan, costing them the earnings from oil pipelines that run between Iraqi oil fields and loading facilities in the two countries.

Unemployment could emerge as a real threat to Egypt and Southwest Asian nations if the Gulf crisis is prolonged because they have been sending their nationals to Iraq as laborers, the report added.

Situation Around Embassy Unchanged

OW2508014190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—The Iraqi army, which notified Japanese Embassy staff in Kuwait that their diplomatic immunity was revoked as of noon Friday (6 p.m. Japan time), has taken no further action to close the embassy, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Ministry officials said the Iraqi Government ordered Japan to stop diplomatic functions in Kuwait by Friday. The officials were on alert for possible Iraqi action to forcibly close the embassy at midnight Friday (6 a.m. Saturday Japan time), but there was no major intervention by Iraqi soldiers by Saturday morning, they said.

The officials quoted reports from embassy staff in Kuwait that half the soldiers stationed outside the embassy seemed to be taking a break. Electricity and water supply were normal, they said.

Embassy staff reported to Tokyo on Friday that seven soldiers were stationed outside the embassy and a military vehicle parked at its entrance. Soldiers told the staff their diplomatic privileges were suspended as of noon Friday and they were there to offer "protection" while awaiting further orders, the staff said.

Ministry officials said the embassy is equipped with its own power generators and has stocks of gasoline fuel for one month and ample stocks of canned and frozen food.

Nakayama Returns; Cabinet To Meet

OW2508133990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama returned home Saturday from a nine-day tour of five Middle Eastern countries.

Nakayama visited Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Egypt and Turkey to discuss with leaders of those countries ways in which Japan can contribute to peace and stability in the Gulf region.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu was initially scheduled to visit the five countries between August 15 and 27. But Kaifu postponed his trip because of mounting tension in the region after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and sent Nakayama instead.

Kaifu, Nakayama and other cabinet ministers concerned were to meet Saturday evening to discuss actions Japan can take, including how to bring about the release of Japanese detained in Iraq.

Commitment to Nonmilitary Aid

OW2508164390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1633 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and seven cabinet ministers concerned met Saturday evening to discuss contributions Japan might make toward ensuring peace and stability in the Persian Gulf. Although no major new policy decisions were made, the ministers reaffirmed their belief that Japan should make its contribution in the form of nonmilitary assistance, government sources said.

As part of an economic assistance program, the meeting agreed to grant aid to those nations in the Gulf region accepting refugess fleeing Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, the sources said.

The ministers also discussed possible new legislation to enable Japan to send personnel and supply materials to solve a regional dispute, the sources said. The government plans to send medical teams as well as transport and communications personnel to tense Gulf region.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who returned Saturday from a five-nation tour of the Middle East, briefed the meeting on his talks with leaders in the region, who expressed a desire for more substantial Japanese contributions.

The ministers appeared determined to exert their best diplomatic efforts to gain the release of Japanese nationals stranded in Iraq and Kuwait, the sources said. Some 20 Japanese men stranded at a Baghdad hotel after arriving from Iraqi-occupied Kuwait were taken away from the hotel in a bus on Saturday. Their destination was not immediately known.

The ministers also agreed to meet again early next week to further discuss what measures Japan should take with regard to the Gulf crisis, the sources said.

More on 20 Japanese 'Taken Away'

OW2508145790 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 1300 GMT 25 August 90

[Text] Of the Japanese held in a Baghdad hotel, about 20 males were taken away in a bus along with other foreigners to some other place a little past noon on 25 August local time, or 1700 Japan time [0800 GMT]. At the moment their whereabouts are not known. Meanwhile, electricity, water, and telephone lines to the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait were reportedly cut at 1830 on 25 August Japan time [0930 GMT].

According to a notice from the Japanese Embassy in Baghdad to the Foreign Ministry at 2030 [1130 GMT], a large bus was seen leaving the (Mans Meria) Hotel in Baghdad, where 213 Japanese from Kuwait were being detained, a little past noon on 25 August local time when Japanese Ambassador Katakura and other embassy staffers visited the hotel to inquire about the Japanese detained at the hotel. About 20 Japanese males were aboard the bus along with some Europeans and Americans. The bus sped away when a Japanese Embassy staffer tried to stop it. The Japanese Embassy staffer chased the bus for 15 minutes but failed to confirm the destination of the bus. An Iraqi official in front of the hotel gave the names of two hotels in Baghdad to which the bus might head, and the embassy staffer immediately called the two hotels to confirm the arrival of the Japanese. However, he failed to find any sign of their arrival.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese Embassy in Baghdad believes that the Japanese are being taken away along with Europeans and Americans to some other place. Minister Kunieda of the Japanese Embassy has asked the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to confirm their whereabouts and ensure their safety.

On the other hand, according to a notice from the Japanese Embassy in Baghdad to the Foreign Ministry, electricity, water, and telephone lines to the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait were cut off at 1230 local time [0930 GMT]. Acting Ambassador Shiroda and Second Secretary Naito are still in the embassy, and the Foreign Ministry says that it has no plans to close the embassy because of the cutoff.

Kaifu, Ozawa on Peace 'Package'

OW2608121390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and a ruling Liberal Democratic Party executive on Sunday agreed to put together as quickly as possible a package of efforts toward peace and stability in the Mideast, party sources said. In a 90-minute meeting with Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, Kaifu said he wanted to finalize the package in the first half of this week.

Kaifu told Ozawa he intends to offer economic aid to Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and other Gulf nations affected by United Nations-approved economic sanctions against Iraq as well as sending a medical team and refugee relief assistance to Saudi Arabia.

Kaifu said money alone will not be enough to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East. He said he ordered cabinet ministers concerned to come up with every possible way to contribute, particularly in extending personnel assistance.

Ozawa pledged full party cooperation in finalizing the list of measures, the sources said.

Kaifu and Ozawa also agreed to study new and revised laws in the Diet that will allow Japan to cope quickly and adequately with emergencies in and outside Japan. But they did not discuss when the Diet should be convened, the sources said.

Japan cannot send Self-Defense Force (SDF) troops abroad under its present law banning participation in collective defense and the use of force to resolve international disputes, government officials said.

Government and party sources said the dispatch of Japanese SDF personnel to the Gulf is unlikely for the moment although some Foreign Ministry officials still wanted to do so by revising or making new laws.

Immediately after Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's return from abroad on Saturday, Kaifu and seven of his 20 cabinet ministers discussed what should be included in the package of efforts Japan can make. But no major policy decision has been announced.

Three top LDP executives will discuss the Mideast situation on Monday. Other LDP executives will join the discussion on Tuesday and top party leaders will confer with government officials on Wednesday.

In a related development, the government is considering chartering private planes to transport medical goods and personnel, food and telecommunications equipment to the Middle East, government sources said.

The sources said the government will also ask shipping companies to provide vessels for similar objectives.

The U.S. Government requested Japan to provide aircraft and ships for transportation as tangible contributions in the Gulf crisis.

The sources said the project was not direct support to the U.S.-led multinational military forces deployed in the Persian Gulf, but to help refugees and to maintain United Nations-led peace keeping activities in line with the U.N. resolutions on the Middle East.

Transportation of troops and arms may violate the Japanese Constitution, the sources said.

Removal of Japanese Protested

OW2608235690 Tokyo KYODO in English 2333 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Japan has asked Iraq for information on where it is holding some 20 Japanese nationals the Iraqi authorities took away from a Baghdad hotel on Saturday, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Japanese ambassador to Iraq Kunio Katakura lodged a strong protest with the Iraqi Foreign Ministry on Sunday over the removal of the Japanese from the Al-Mansoor Melia Hotel in Baghdad to an undisclosed destination. Katakura also asked the Iraqis for the exact number and identities of the Japanese, ministry officials said.

Iraqi officials told the Japanese envoy that they would relay his requests to the concerned authorities, the officials said.

The Japanese removed from the hotel, who were all males, were among 213 Japanese detained by the Iraqis at the hotel who evacuated from Iraqi-occupied Kuwait on Wednesday and Thursday last week.

The Iraqi authorities, meanwhile, allowed two sick Japanese men, employees of Mitsubishi Electric Co. of Tokyo, to leave Iraq for treatment abroad. The two flew to Amman from Baghdad on Sunday, Foreign Ministry officials said. This brought the number of Japanese in Iraq to 453, they said.

Officials identified the two men as Akio Nagase, 51, and Hideki Ishikawa, 48, both engineers who had worked for a long time at a hydroelectric power plant site some 200 kilometers northeast of Baghdad. They were taken to a hospital in the Jordanian capital for treatment immediately after their arrival in Amman.

Nagase and Ishikawa will return to Japan after medical checkups, the officials said.

Spokesman Avoids Word 'Hostages'

OW2708063690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Japan does not want to describe Japanese nationals detained in Iraq as hostages because it may hamper negotiations for their release, a top government spokesman said Monday.

The comments were made by Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto, and were his first in public since Iraq removed 20 Japanese men from their Baghdad hotel Saturday and took them to an unknown destination. He said Japan is negotiating with Iraq over the safe release of 213 Japanese detained in a hotel since last week.

"I don't want to use the word "hostages" to describe the Japanese who are detained. We are doing our utmost to protect them," Sakamoto told a regular news conference.

The Foreign Ministry said Iraqi authorities have not yet responded to a request Sunday to reveal the exact number and identities of about 20 Japanese men who were removed from the hotel. They were in a group of about 40 foreign nationals who disappeared under the escort of Iraqi authorities.

On an optimistic note, Sakamoto pointed out two men had been permitted to return to Japan because they were ill. They were not among the Japanese under detention at the Al-Mansour Melia Hotel.

Iraqi Foreign Ministry officials told Japanese ambassador to Iraq Kunio Katakura that the Japanese detainees are being served rice and may use the swimming pool, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. "There is an excellent doctor at the hotel, so (their health) is all right," the Iraqi officials were quoted telling Katakura.

Iraq has refused to allow about 200 Japanese who evacuated to Baghdad from Kuwait last week to leave the hotel, or to contact Japanese diplomats. Iraq on Sunday also delivered powdered milk and diapers provided by the Japanese Embassy for the detainees, according to the report received Monday. "We consider this an opening, and we plan to ask them to deliver food and other items later," a Foreign Ministry official said.

On Friday the embassy had requested the delivery of children's comic books.

Meanwhile in Kuwait, two Japanese diplomats defying an Iraqi order to leave their mission faced a diet of biscuits and emergency food, and no air-conditioning. Monday is their third day without electricity and water. The telephone lines were cut on Saturday, one day after Iraq demanded all foreign embassies to close after its annexation of Kuwait.

Sakamoto said Japan plans to keep the mission open, but this could change. Japan has said it might temporarily shut the mission if the diplomats, whose status is no longer recognized by Iraq, are physically threatened.

Kanemaru on Swift Law Reform

OW2708065090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Kannami, Shizuoka Pref., Aug. 27 KYODO—Senior ruling party leader Shin Kanemaru voiced his support Monday for quick action on the necessary legal changes to allow the dispatch of Japanese personnel to the Persian Gulf region.

Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister, made the statement at a youth seminar here of the Takeshita faction within the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Kanemaru is president of the Takeshita faction.

"Japan has no extralegal measures or emergency laws so we have to legally revise everything to do anything," Kanemaru said, asking the assembled youth whether the next generation could "walk proudly" in such a situation.

The influential LDP leader said he had told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in talks Friday that Japan "must act quickly to cooperate with United Nations resolutions despite the constitutional limits on the dispatch of Self-Defense Force (SDF) personnel."

Kaifu and LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa agreed Sunday on the urgency of finalizing proposals to aid the region and the need to study possible legal revisions. Kanemaru also said he had called for the passage of emergency legal measures during his term as head of the Defense Agency. "But...no one touched it and now we have the present situation."

The dispatch of non-SDF volunteers for medical duty of six months to a year had its limits, he said. Opposition leaders have said they will strongly oppose any moves to dispatch even medical personnel from the SDF to the Gulf region.

Japan cannot send SDF troops abroad under its Constitution banning the use of force to resolve international disputes. Foreign Ministry officials have been pushing for new laws to allow a dispatch of medical personnel from the SDF.

Offer To Carry Arms, Personnel

OW2708071790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—A government source on Monday said Japan can transport weapons, ammunition, and military personnel to the Persian Gulf region in response to a U.S. request for a multinational force.

The source said there are no legal problems providing chartered aircraft and ships for that purpose, because it does not mean they would carry Japanese-made arms nor that Japan would participate in military activities or fighting. In addition, the source said, the chartered civil aircraft and vessels are leased not to the U.S., but rather to a multinational force attempting to end the Gulf conflict following Iraq's invasion on August 2 and subsequent annexation of Kuwait on August 8.

The source, however, ruled out the possibility that Self-Defense Force (SDF) personnel may undertake the control of the aircraft, saying SDF and civil aircraft will not be combined.

The United States, which is spearheading a multinational force assembling in the Persian Gulf to enforce United Nations sanctions against Iraq for its occupation of Kuwait, last week asked Japan to make more substantial contributions to the international efforts by supplying aircraft and vessels for transport of military materials.

The Japanese Government is mulling over broader interpretations of laws to send nonmilitary aid to the troubled region in accordance with the U.S. call.

Japan's Constitution bans the sending the SDF overseas, though a 1987 law allows only the dispatch of policemen and fire fighters, as well as medical teams in the event of natural disasters such as earthquakes and nuclear accidents.

On Monday, a separate government source pointed out the Government interprets the use of a collective SDF only in ongoing military maneuvers, saying transport of arms and soldiers before such actions are taken would pose no legal backlash.

As a concrete example, the source cited the U.S. mobilization of its aircraft carrier and troops stationed in Japan to regions of tension under a bilateral security treaty. Rejecting such U.S. military actions would leave nothing for Japan to contribute, the source said.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu welcomed a reported start of mediation by UN Secretary General Javier de Cuellar in breaking the deadlocked Gulf situation.

Ability To Transport Arms Denied

OW2708100390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—A top transport official said Monday that the use of Japanese civilian aircraft and ships to transport U.S. military supplies to the Persian Gulf is "out of the question."

"I believe there will be no legal problems (providing such transport), although there is constitutional debate... but it's out of the question to transport military weapons, ammunition, and troops," Vice Transport Minister Junji Hayashi told a press conference.

Japan's Constitution bars the use of force in resolving international conflicts, thus making it difficult to provide direct support to the U.S.-led military forces facing Iraq.

Hayashi said the Government is unofficially sounding out airline and shipping companies about their willingness to provide transport equipment, but said the Government cannot force them to cooperate in such operations. The issue was raised last week when the United

States was reported to have asked that Japan provide civilian aircraft and ships to help send U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf.

Hayashi's comments underline an apparent rift in the Government regarding the matter. A government source told reporters earlier in the day that Japan was in a position to satisfy the U.S. request. "There is no legal problem. It does not mean they would carry Japanese weapons or that Japan would participate in military activities or fighting," the source said.

The source said civilian aircraft and vessels might be leased to the multinational force in the Middle East rather than solely to the U.S.

Hayashi also ruled out the possibility of personnel and vessels being sent from the Maritime Safety Agency. "We've not received any such a request from the Prime Minister's Office and the Transport Ministry, for its part, has no plans at present to consider such a measure," Hayashi said.

Defense Budget To Highlight U.S. Facilities

OW2408132490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Plans for alternate sites for airplane landing drills and new housing for U.S. Troops stationed in Japan are among highlights of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency 1991 budget request released Friday. The agency is seeking some 100.26 billion yen for fiscal 1991 to pay for construction and facilities costs connected with Japan's support of some 50,000 U.S. troops in the country.

Complaints from local residents are behind requests for 3.75 billion yen to be used to build air drill facilities on the island of Iwojima. Runway, housing, water and fuel storage sites, and recreation facilities are included in the costs.

The U.S. Navy has agreed to move half its night landing practice drills from Atsugi Naval Air Station west of Tokyo to the island, far from the mainland, officials said. Yamato residents, who have long complained of noise from the night flights, have sought relocation of all the drills but U.S. officials say Iwojima's distance and lack of repair facilities make this unlikely.

Residents' opposition also affected budget requests for U.S. military housing planned for the Zushi area in Kanagawa Prefecture. The agency trimmed out 1.1 billion yen that would have gone toward construction costs, though it is still seeking 1.39 billion yen for ground preparation and a survey of artifacts.

The discovery of artifacts on part of the site and residents' protests against the destruction of local forests have delayed progress and officials expect to complete the project in 1995-96, instead of 1994 as originally planned.

The draft budget also seeks 350 million yen for environmental and ground site surveys for a proposed runway for the U.S. Marine base in Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture. But funds for the construction of an alternate runway site demanded by local residents will not be included until the 1992 fiscal year, defense officials said.

Iwakuni residents, complaining of noise and safety hazards from the base, want the base's principle runway moved to a site on the coast, one kilometer to the east.

The draft budget also includes funds for troop and dependent housing for both Japanese and U.S. Forces in northern Aomori, central Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Shizuoka Prefectures, as well as southern Okinawa.

Okinawa Union Challenges Defense Secrecy

OW2208193690 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 21 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tsuguyuki Sakiyama, chairman of the Naha Government Employees' Union [NGEU], and others held a news conference at the Naha Press Club on the afternoon of 20 August, issuing the following statement: "The state intends to keep 21 charts of the Anti-Submarine Warfare Operation Center (ASWOC) secret, maintaining that their disclosure would have a negative impact on defense efforts. In fact, however, we can figure out details like what the room assignment is with charts already made public." He then displayed a diagram indicating the room assignment.

The NGEU has analyzed the underground floor, which can be regarded as the heart of ASWOC. Reportedly, the union was able to uncover the room assignment on the basis of 23 charts released in accordance with Naha regulations on open information. These charts depict furnishings, appliance installments, and the automatic fire alarm system on the first floor underground. This floor is divided by a passageway into two sections, with one section located directly beneath the part "covered with earth." While this section consists of computer rooms, data rooms, and communications equipment rooms, the other section consists of the electric power room, the emergency power generator room, offices, the room for personnel on night duty, and the service room. In addition, it has been disclosed that different types of doors are used to connect various rooms.

Chairman Sakiyama and others said: "With the cooperation of union members familiar with construction work or electricity, we have checked all the charts one by one to confirm the locations. Therefore, we are convinced that there are no mistakes in this diagram."

Furthermore, they stated: "As a result of our analysis, we have found no reasons why the Self-Defense Forces should keep them secret. We challenge their grounds for keeping the charts secret."

GATT Rules on Food Security Idea Sought

OW2308144990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—Japan will present a package of farm trade reform plans calling for import curbs on staple foods such as rice when trade negotiators meet in Geneva next week, a government source said Thursday. The proposals will be offered to a group of trade officials working on farm trade rules under the 105-nation Uruguay round of trade talks due for completion at the end of December, the source said.

Among other things, Tokyo will press for measures to include national staples such as Japan's rice among exceptions listed in rules stipulated in Article 20 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the source said.

Championing its idea of "food security," Japan has insisted on keeping import restrictions on staples such as rice to prevent the country from becoming more dependent on foreign sources of supply.

The source said Japan will also seek a clear definition of staple foods under the article so that Japan's ban on rice imports can be warranted. But the Japanese proposals are expected to come under fire from the United States and agricultural exporters as negotiations on farm trade rules are moving in the direction of a U.S.-backed plan to eliminate import barriers by converting them into tariffs, which would then be scaled back or eliminated.

Farm trade is one of the 15 areas covered by the Uruguay round of trade negotiations, but it has proved the thorniest part of the negotiations, with the United States and the European Community divided over how to reduce export subsidies.

Delegates To Visit Tombs on Soviet-Held Island

OW2408072790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Aug. 24 (KYODO)—A delegation of Japanese left Friday to visit gravesites on four disputed Soviet-held islands off northern Japan. It is the first time that Japanese are being permitted to visit the militarily sensitive island of Etorofu. A contingent of Japanese journalists are also being authorized to join the pilgrimage for the first time.

A total of 65 Japanese left here early Friday to pay homage to their ancestors, the first group of 42 people bound for Kunashiri and Habomai, with 23 others heading for Etorofu and Shikotan. Another 23 will leave for gravesites on Etorofu on August 29.

In line with Japan's longstanding claim to the islands, all participants, including press, must carry identification issued by the Foreign Ministry instead of passports. A visit in the spring last year by reporters with Soviet entry visas drew swift criticism from Foreign Ministry officials and calls for restraint.

Permission to visit Etorofu, home to about 10,000 Soviet troops and 40 MiG fighter planes, reflects Moscow's desire to create a positive atmosphere for the scheduled visit of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan early next year, informed sources said.

The trip marks the 13th visit by Japanese to gravesites on the disputed islands. The visits, which began in 1964, were halted for a decade after the Soviets demanded visas and passports from all prospective visitors.

JSP Chairwoman Doi Leaves on European Tour

OW2408063990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 (KYODO)—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi left Friday on a European tour which will take her to Norway, Britain and Finland for peace conferences and talks with political leaders there.

After attending an international conference hosted by the Nobel Peace Committee and other organizations to open in Oslo on Sunday, the top opposition party leader will proceed to London for talks with Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock.

In Tampere, Finland, Doi will participate in a disarmament meeting of the London-based Socialist International. The JSP leader is scheduled to return home September 7.

Grant Assistance To Be Given to Nepal

OW2408133890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Kathmandu, Aug. 24 KYODO—Japan will provide grant assistance of about 212 million yen to Nepal in lieu of debt repayment from October 1989 to March 1990, officials said Friday. The officials said relevant letters were signed and exchanged here between the two governments Friday.

The grant will be used by the Nepalese Government for purchasing development goods from countries that have been mutually agreed upon, according to the Ministry of Finance.

Activists Obstruct Demolition of Their Stronghold

OW2208092090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Aug. 22 KYODO—Four members of a radical group opposed to the expansion of Narita Airport were arrested Wednesday for allegedly hampering the demolition ordered by the authorities of the group's stronghold near the airport, police said.

The four members of the left-wing Chukakuha (middle core faction), two men and two women, obstructed officials of the Transport Ministry and the new Tokyo International Airport Authority when they began dismantling the group's solidarity hall installed only 1.5 kilometers from the airport runway, police said.

MITI Seeks To Enhance Small Retail Business

OW2308122290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 Kyodo—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will request 788,466 million yen for the fiscal 1991 budget, plus some 150 billion yen as a special allocation to enhance the small retail business, MITI officials said Thursday.

MITI's 1991 budget focuses on providing a 149.2 billion yen shot in the arm to small-sized retail stores that fear the easing of the law restricting the opening of large-sized outlets will threaten their existence.

Japan promised in the so-called structural impediments initiative talks with the U.S. to loosen legal restrictions on the opening of large stores.

The government has already taken some steps in line with the pledge, and is expected to present a bill to revise the large-scale retail stores law at the next regular Diet session.

Central to the MITI plan is a nationwide project to give a facelift to commercial centers in local cities and towns through building new facilities such as halls and parking lots. The ministry is requesting 81,510 million yen for the scheme, the officials said.

It also plans to provide loans at low interest rates to small enterprises that want to remodel or enlarge their stores or streamline their operations, they said.

The money to carry out these plans to boost small shops, MITI hopes, will come from a newly established 200 billion yen special budget allocation for living-related projects.

MITI's helping hand is not confined to retailers, the ministry officials said. It plans to allocate a considerable amount of financial resources to small- and medium-sized enterprises, which are writhing in the throes of a severe labor shortage. In order to help improve working conditions in these companies and so attract young workers, MITI plans to earmark 1,144 million yen, up from 317 million yen in the fiscal 1990 budget, the officials said.

MITI's budget request in the general-account expenditures—788,466 million yen—for fiscal 1991 represents an 8.6 percent increase from the fiscal 1990 budget.

But if the special outlay for measures to secure oil and other energy supplies, which amounts to 447 billion yen in fiscal 1991, is excluded, the request is only 0.9 percent up on the previous year's outlay, the officials said.

A large portion of the energy budget will be spent for a 3-million-kiloliter addition to the crude oil reserve, they said.

New items for budget allocations include a project to promote the construction of energy supply systems designed to tap into unutilized energy sources, for which the ministry hopes to earmark 1,192 million yen, the officials said.

On the technological front, MITI is requesting new allocations for studies on developing information-processing technology similar to human information-processing functions, they said.

Also expected to receive money is research on next-generation computer chips based on state-of-the-art quantum electronics.

Research on micro-machines for medical applications, part of a grand project in the field of microrobotics, is expected to get 30 million yen, the officials said.

Assistance to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries will also likely get some share of the limited financial pie, they said.

Technological assistance to the Soviet perestroyka process and a planned exhibition in Moscow of Japan's industrial technology together will be allocated some 235 million yen if the ministry's requests are met, the officials said.

MITI also plans to ask for 438 million yen for aid to newly democratized East European nations in line with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's pledges during his European tour in January, the officials said.

Agency To Develop Satellite for Space Docking

OW2208123690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—The Science and Technology Agency will begin development of an engineering test satellite (ETS-7) in fiscal 1991 that will provide technical expertise on space docking procedures, an agency official said Wednesday.

At the same time, the agency will start a joint development project with the United States to design a weather observation satellite, called the tropical rainfall measuring mission (TRMM). Both satellites will be launched sometime in 1996 aboard Japan's H-II rocket which is currently under development, the official said.

U.S.-Japan joint development of the TRMM satellite was a result of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks held between both countries. During the talks U.S. negotiators claimed that foreign satellite manufacturers did not have access to the Japanese satellite market.

The agreement also ended Japan's future plans to independently schedule launchings of two telecommunications satellites in 1996, the official said.

The new ETS-7 vehicle will be developed at a cost of 20 billion yen. The satellite will be designed to separate into independent vehicles and have the ability to perform docking procedures. The experiment is expected to give Japan expertise in docking vehicles in space, the official said.

The TRMM satellite will be placed in a geostationary orbit to measure precipitation and rainfall over South America and Africa. The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will supervise the development of the weather observation satellite, while Japan will develop the precipitation radar system, the official said.

Mongolia

P. Ochirbat Receives Visiting IMF Delegation

OW2508123290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Chairman of the presidium of People's Great Hural of Mongolia Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat has received a delegation of the International Monetary Fund headed by Mr. [name indistinct], the director of the Asian branch of the fund. During the meeting Mr. Ochirbat noted that Mongolia's better station and international economic cooperation and global division was helping the country get out of economic crisis and improve the people's living standard. The Mongolian state leader expressed the country's striving to draw on the International Monetary Fund. The visiting delegation shared the views and the [words indistinct] processes in Mongolia and expressed [words indistinct] that the fund will welcome Mongolia's membership.

Japanese Friendship Society Delegation Leaves

OW2608105190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] A delegation of the Japan-Mongol Friendship Society headed by a member of the lower house of the Japanese parliament, Secretary of the Japan-Mongol Friendship Society and the House of Representatsives of the Parliament Kawamata has left Ulaanbaatar for home. The delegation was taken here by the first chartered flight between Mongolia and Japan organized by Mongolian Peace and Friendship organization jointly with the Mongolian travel agency Dzuulchin and civil aviation agency Miat and a number of Japanese organizations.

Party Leaders Interviewed on Election, Policies

OW2708095890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] The latest issue of the journal TSAG YE, TIME, of the MONGOLPRESS AGENCY carries interviews of political party leaders on the outcome of the late July general election and policies of the parties.

During the elections the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has got 60 percent of votes, which was the demonstration of the great confidence in this party, noted Presidium member and Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Oold.

Leader of the Mongolian Democratic Party Battol characterized the elections as a move towards the democratization of the Mongolian society.

The past elections were quite successful, said Party of National Progress which has got three seats in the State Small Hural, or the parliament. This is a good start for the young Party of National Progress, said its leader Ganbold.

Concerning the future policy, political party leaders voiced their preparedness to work jointly for the prosperity of the country.

Trade Union Plenum Discusses Future Tasks

OW2208143090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Mongolian Trade Union Central Council held its regular plenum discussing the trade unions tasks in new political conditions. Speaking there, Mongolian trade union leader Batbayar pointed to drastic political and socio-economic changes in Mongolia since the first extraordinary congress of the Mongolian trade unions. They are characterized by democracy, pluralism of views, and growing social awareness, he said.

Commenting on the late July general elections in the country, Mr. Batbayar said the Mongolian trade unions have 20 seats in the People's Great Hural and 83 seats in city and provincial people's hural assemblies. He said that labor protection and jobs are the keen concern of the Mongolian trade unions and proposed to set up a state board for controlling labor protection.

Agricultural Workers To Form Independent Union

OW2608114890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] A working meeting of heads of the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions and the High Council of the Union of Agricultural Farms of Mongolia has been held in Ulaanbaatar. The central topic of discussion at the meeting was the defense of social interests of agricultural workers. The sides have decided to form an independent trade union of Mongolian agricultural workers by the end of 1990.

Another Newspaper Published in Ulaanbaatar

OW2208142290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The newly edited newspaper ERDENIYN ERIKH, PRECIOUS ROSARY, has become the 16th newspaper issued in Ulaanbaatar, thus testifying to the media boom that Mongolia has witnessed since last fall. This unprecedented phenomenon began in this country soon after the founding of new political movements and parties. This variety of printed material is evidence of Mongolia becoming a pluralistic society.

There are, however, people who feel concerned about this avalanche of newspapers, as Mongolia is an importer of paper. Though about 3 million tons of paper are said to be consumed annually, none of the newspapers seems disposed to retire the sale of [words indistinct].

North Korea

Continued Reaction to Persian Gulf Events Noted

U.S. Deployment Reported

SK2508073590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] According to reports, the U.S. imperialists continue dispatching their armed forces to the Gulf area.

Carried by the U.S. warships in the Gulf waters are 342 nuclear warheads, and adding those carried by the warships of its allies, the total number of nuclear warheads is said to be about 700 in all.

On 20 August, 22 F-117A Stealth fighter-bombers took off from the Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Virginia and flew to augment the U.S. forces in the Gulf area. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to use the Stealth fighter-bombers, which they used when they waged a brigandish armed invasion of Panama in December last year and which are said to be undetectable by radar, as a major strike capability in the Gulf area.

The U.S. imperialists also dispatched 1,000 U.S troops to the United Arab Emirates on 21 August, following their deployment of U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops arriving there were deployed in the (Abir) area near the Oman-Saudi Arabia border.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to dispatch more warships intended to seal off the Gulf area. On 20 August, five warships of the landing units from the U.S. 7th Fleet left Hong Kong for the Gulf area. These warships, the home base of which is San Diego, California, are carrying about 4,450 U.S. Marines. The U.S. imperialists are sending to the Gulf area even the warships of the U.S. Navy in Japan.

'Armed Intervention' Decried

SK2508045790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the current process of the peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq disputes.

The news analyst says:

The Iran-Iraq disputes are being settled peacefully. This is in the interest of the two peoples and beneficial to peace and security in that part of the world. We regard this process as positive and welcome and support it.

As is shown by the case of the Iran-Iraq disputes, the disputes between those countries which strive for their independent development and progress must, by all means, be settled peacefully through negotiation in the interest of both sides. Or, the imperialist aggressors will fish in troubled waters.

The Gulf situation is going from bad to worse due to the armed intervention of the imperialists.

The imperialists' armed intervention in the Gulf region must be halted and the new disputes must be settled peacefully.

Only then, will peace and stability in this region be ensured and the people be able to increase their efforts to realise their desire for independence and progress.

U.S. Fire on Tanker 'Piracy'

SK2608024590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. imperialists have began to commit piracy in the Gulf zone on the pretext of a maritime blockade operation.

On 18 August, the U.S. Navy frigate ship, "Reid," which belongs to the blockade forces assembled in the Gulf zone, fired upon an Iraqi oil tanker which was passing through the Gulf of Oman.

U.S. Navy authorities announced that because the Iraqi oil tanker refused their order to stop, they fired six rounds of warning shells.

The gunfire on the Iraqi tanker was perpetrated after an order of U.S. President Bush was handed out on 16 August on blocking all vessels carrying materials, including crude oil and foodstuffs, to and from Iraq and Kuwait.

This action by the U.S. imperialists is the act of intentionally straining the situation in the Gulf zone, which has evoked the concerns of world social circles and is an international piracy. Concerning this, Iraq warned that U.S. continuance of such acts will bring about grave consequences.

Further Reportage on Conflict Over N-S Talks

Daily Urges 'Correct Stance'

SK2508051190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 24 Aug 90

["Correct Stance Should Be Taken Toward Dialogue"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—The South Korean "unification minister" at a meeting of the foreign affairs and unification committees of the puppet National Assembly held on August 21 with the attendance only of "national assemblymen from the Democratic Liberal Party" said he would do his "utmost" because the North-South High-Level Talks on the order of the day is very important talks in building a system of peaceful co-existence of the North and the South, each side recognizing the entity of the other.

His utterances reveal that the South Korean authorities use the North-South dialogue as an expedient to convert the North-South relations into those of coexistence between official "states", both parts recognizing the "two states", says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

The news analyst continues:

This means that the North and the South freeze the division of the country indefinitely and exist as "two Koreas" by agreement between them; it is a mockery of our nation intensely aspiring after the reunification of the country and a challenge to the trend of the times toward reunification.

Dialogue between the North and the South should become a dialogue for the national reunification on all accounts and a dialogue practically contributing to its cause, not a dialogue for prolonging division.

If the South side's authorities regard the North-South High-Level Talks as a dialogue for creating "two Koreas" as hinted by the South Korean "unification minister", there is no need for such dialogue.

As for the prospect of the North-South High-Level Talks on the order of the day, it entirely depends on with what stand and attitude the South side's authorities approach the dialogue.

If the South side resorts to the trick to prolong the division, following the U.S. policy of "two Koreas", the dialogue will be protracted and, if so, the dialogue will not bear due fruits.

The South Korean authorities should approach the dialogue with a sincere stand and attitude to promote national reconciliation and unity and solve the question of the national reunification and refrain from spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and creating artificial obstacle to it.

Radio Cites Commentary

SK2608110290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0023 GMT 25 Aug 90

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August commentary: "They Should Have a Correct Attitude for Dialogue in the First Place"]

[Text] According to a radio report from Seoul, on 21 August at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the South Korean puppet National Assembly, which only lawmakers of the Democratic Liberal Party attended, the man called the Unification Board minister of South Korea said he would do his utmost, because the North-South High-Level Talks, which are now on the agenda, are very important talks in building a system of peaceful coexistence of the North and the South, each side recognizing the existence of the other. His utterances reveal again the basic stand and attitude of the persons in authority of South Korea toward the North-South High- Level Talks. Therefore, we cannot simply overlook such utterances.

The utterances that the North-South High-Level Talks are to build a system of peaceful co-existence between the North and the South, each side recognizing the existence of the other, reveal that the persons in authority of South Korea use the North-South dialogue as an expedient to convert the North-South relations into those of coexistence between official states, both parts recognizing the existence of the two states. This means that the North and the South freeze the division of the country indefinitely and exist as two Koreas by agreement between them. It is not only a mockery of our fellow countrymen who are ardently aspiring after the country's reunification, but is also a challenge to the trend of the times toward reunification.

As is clear to everyone, to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is imperative to develop dialogue between the North and the South. The only way to solve the reunification question of the country by pooling the will of the entire nation is to develop dialogue. The problem in this, however, is the stand and attitude toward dialogue. In other words, the problem lies in whether the dialogue is for reunification or for freezing the present state of division and, thus, for perpetuating it.

The entire course of the North-South dialogue thus far proves a dialogue cannot be successfully carried out through the unilateral efforts of one side and that fruitful success can be made in dialogue only when both sides sincerely make efforts together. The dialogue between the North and the South should become a dialogue for national reunification on all accounts and a dialogue which practically contributes to the cause of national reunification, not a dialogue for prolonging division. For this, dialogue should be conducted based on the the principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as elucidated in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

If the South Korean authorities regard the North-South High-Level Talks as a dialogue for creating two Koreas, as hinted by the South Korean Unification Board minister, there is no need for such dialogue. Under the present condition in which the country is divided, is there any need to have talks for division?

Reunification is the position of national independence, patriotism, and nation-loving, and division is the position of reliance on foreign forces, treachery, and treason. Because we stand in the position of national independence, patriotism, and nation- loving for reunification, we cannot allow the attempt to utilize the site of dialogue as a means to freeze and legalize the division by betraying the will of all of the fellow countrymen who are ardently aspiring toward national reunification and by following foreign forces.

As for the prospect of the North-South High-Level Talks, which now are on the agenda, it entirely depends on with what stand and attitude the South side's authorities approach the talks. If the South side comes to the dialogue site with the stand to reunify the country together with us and, thus, to make one Korea, a bright prospect will be unfolded on the future path of the talks. If the South side resorts to the trick to prolong the division, however, following the U.S. policy of two Koreas, the talks will be protracted, and, if so, the talks will not bear due fruits.

The persons in authority of South Korea should approach the dialogue with a sincere stand and attitude to promote national reconciliation and unity and to solve the reunification question of the country. They should refrain from spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and creating artificial obstacles to it.

We will actively make efforts to have North-South dialogue, including the upcoming North-South High-Level Talks, come to good fruition and to further expand and develop dialogue for national reunification in various ways and forms.

Military Exercises by U.S., South Denounced

SK2508110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought into the Osan Air Force Base on August 22 scores of "FA-18," "A-6," "EA-6" and other pursuit-assault planes and assault planes and electronic jamming planes from the Iwakuni Base of Japan and formations of "C-130," "C-141" and "C-123" transport planes from Yokoda Base of Japan and other overseas bases from around 12:00 to 13:00, according to military sources.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists sent formations of "FA-18" pursuit-assault planes from overseas bases in the Pacific region to the air above Yoju and Kunwi areas to stage striking exercises against ground targets which aimed at invading the North in coordination with formations of "F-16," "F-4," "A-37" and other fighter bombers and assault planes belonging to the U.S. 7th Airforce and the puppet Air Force.

On the 22nd and 23rd they also brought formations of Guam-based "KC-135" air refuelling planes into the sky above Chonju and Woeyon Island to stage an exercise of air refuelling fighter bombers belonging to the U.S. 7th Airforce.

On the 23rd the South Korean puppets mobilized more than 10 "C-123" transport planes in an exercise of parachutting "commandoes" in the strategic depth of the northern half of the country in the air above Sangju and Chongju areas.

The number of aerial military exercises in the air above South Korea on August 23 alone totals 9 and a total of 520 planes were mobilized.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets massively mobilized a large number of soldiers planes, guns, tanks and armoured cars from August 21 to stage a "wartime mobilization" exercise in the area near the military demarcation line and puppet Armymen, planes and warships to stage a sea borne attack exercise in the West Sea aimed at invading the North and a joint operation exercise on the ground, in the air and the sea.

U.S., South Stance on Area Defense Criticized

SK2608082990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 26 Aug 90

["Brigandish Logic of Aggressors"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today hits out at the ridiculous claim of the U.S. imperialists that the U.S. military presence in South Korea was to fulfil their "security commitment."

Bush and other bosses of the U.S. Administration and military argue that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is in accord with their "commitment" to "protect" the "security" of South Korea from "threat from the North" whenever they talk about the Korean question.

The news analyst brands this as a shameless logic of aggressors, and continues:

Their allegation is aimed at concealing the aggressive nature of the "security commitment" and justifying their military occupation of South Korea.

This is proved by the fact that they define it as the requirement of their Asia-Pacific strategy and Korea policy to contain the DPRK and other socialist countries by strength with South Korea as a foothold.

Their "security commitment" means commitment to keep hold on South Korea as their colony, military base and nuclear forward base for an indefinite period.

"Security" of South Korea is security for the strategic interests of the United States.

Never has there been "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula. Threat on the Korean peninsula has come and is coming from the South.

It is outrageous for the U.S. imperialists to claim that they "protect" the "security" of South Korea from somebody's "threat of aggression".

Their "security commitment" to South Korea is a product of their cold war policy and anachronistic anti-communist strategy.

They must stop stringing out the worn-out phrases of "threat from the North" and "security commitment" and immediately withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean people.

Newspaper Says Struggle 'Only Way' for South

SK2708054490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 27 Aug 90

["Struggle Is Only Way To Live"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today says that struggle is the only way for the South Korean people to live and get rid of slavery.

1,029 workers of South Korea lost their lives by industrial accidents by the end of June this year, which is an increase of 42.9 percent over the same period last year.

The No Tae-u group is raising a hue and cry over "preventive measures" against with increasing industrial accidents. This is a crafty deceptive trick to shirk their responsibility and lull the complaints of workers.

The ever increasing industrial disasters in South Korea are an inevitable tragedy caused by the anti-popular misrule of the No Tae-u military fascist clique and by the inhumane exploitation by entrepreneurs who drive workers to hard labour with bloodshot eyes seeking profits under its patronage.

The traitor No Tae-u noisily advertised "era of common people," "people's welfare" and "guarantee of human rights" and the like when he came to power, but nothing has changed in South Korea and the position of workers is going from bad to worse.

As long as the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continues in South Korea, no improvement can be expected in the livelihood of workers and people.

The South Korean workers should win a genuine life through struggle.

Further on PRC Military Delegation's Visit

O Chin-u Addresses Soldiers

SK2508074490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1220 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Speech by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of People's Armed Forces, in a meeting of soldiers of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces held at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang in honor of the PRC friendship military delegation, on the afternoon of 24 August—recorded]

[Text] To the respected Comrade Minister of National Defense Qin Jiwei; dear comrades-in-arms of China; and comrades:

Today we have gathered, surrounded by the great happiness of this significant meeting with the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] goodwill delegation, our friendly comrades-in-arms, who fought and shed blood with us in the (?same trenches).

First of all, on behalf of all the officers and men of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, I would like to wholeheartedly welcome the PRC goodwill military delegation led by Comrade Minister of National Defense Qin Jiwei. [applause]

Also, here, where friendly sentiments between the comrades-in- arms are brimming over, I extend my militant greetings to the fraternal Chinese people and the officers and men of the PLA. [applause]

The visit to our country by the PRC goodwill military delegation will demonstrate once again to the world that the friendship and solidarity between the people and Armies of Korea and China which were sealed in blood and have developed in depth with each passing day will be everlasting. This is a great encouragement to our people and the soldiers of the People's Army who are struggling for socialist construction and an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The enthusiastic welcome by our soldiers of the People's Army towards you will succeed and develop the traditional friendship between China and Korea generation after generation and is a clear expression of their firm intention to highly uphold the banner of socialism with the fraternal Chinese people and soldiers and men of the PLA to fight together in whatever hardships without any wavering. [applause]

The two countries of China and Korea are the most intimate neighbors, connected by the same rivers and the people of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers linked together by blood ties in the arduous revolutionary struggle. [applause]

In the near future, our people and soldiers of the People's Army will soon greet the significant day marking the 40th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean front.

When our people were suffering from rigorous trials due to the armed conflict of the U.S. imperialists, and at that difficult time when only one year had passed since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal Chinese people, highly upholding the banner of "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation," organized the CPV, made up of their brilliant sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front.

The CPV ran to the site of the Korean front and in the fight to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors, peerless courage and mass heroism were manifested.

Our people and the soldiers of the People's Army have not forgotten the many soldiers of the CPV who sacrificed their illustrious lives such as Hero (Huang Chepang) who opened the road to attack by intercepting a bomb with his body; Hero (Yang Mun-sa) who frustrated an attack by the enemy by going under the enemy's tank with a cannon ball; and Comrade (Na Son-tok) who is an international martyr. [applause]

The participation in the Korean war by the CPV is an expression of militant friendship and revolutionary duty by the Chinese people to our people and was a model for the interest of the international proletarianism.

Truly, the immortal exploits made by brave fighters of the CPV in the Korean war and the noble achievements made by them will remain forever, with the Friendship Tower, in the memory of our people and the officers and men of our People's Army. [applause]

During the post-war rehabilitation period and during the period of socialist construction as well, the fraternal Chinese people gave our people both material and spiritual support, and have been giving our people unchanging active support in their struggle in the international arena for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Korean-Chinese friendship has overcome all sorts of trials of history and has grown to be a great indestructible friendship from the time when the friendship took strong root in the blaze of the revolutionary struggle up to the present. This is entirely because it is based on the warm intimate relations and revolutionary fidelity between the leaders of the two countries. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has formed the Korean- Chinese friendship and furthered it, based on his intimate friendship from early days with the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Zedong, and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and this friendship is being strengthened and developed further to a higher stage today in the deep interest of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Jiang Zemin, and other Chinese leaders. [applause]

To strengthen and develop generation to generation the militant relations of friendship between the peoples and Armies of Korea and China is the firm will of our party and our people. Our people and the soldiers of the People's Army will make every effort to continuously solidify and develop the great Korean-Chinese friendship and will always remain revolutionary comrades-in-arms to the Chinese comrades on the road of advance under the banner of socialism. [applause]

Comrades: Since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the fraternal Chinese people have made great progress in the struggle to deepen reform and openness and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, maintaining the four basic principles.

The fraternal Chinese PLA, under the correct leadership of the CPC, is fully carrying out its mission and role as a dependable force to defend the country, coping with the imperialists' strategy against peace and their subversive activities. It has achieved great success in the struggle, upholding the party's military line, to realize the modernization of the Army and make the entire Army elite.

Today, the Chinese people and the officers and men of the PLA absolutely trust the CPC with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, and are convinced through their actual life that the socialist cause can only be victorious under the party's leadership.

Our people and the solders of the People's Army sincerely rejoice as they would over their own, over all the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people and the PLA soldiers in the struggle to achieve the stability and unity of the country, staunchly defend the banner of socialism, realize socialist modernization and increase the defense capabilities of the country under the correct leadership of the CPC, and sincerely wish them greater success in the struggle to implement the resolutions of the fifth and sixth plenary meetings of the 13th Central Committee of the CPC and reunify the country in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems," smashing the enemy's two Chinas plot. [applause]

Upholding the military tasks that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set out in his New Year's address and in a speech delivered at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] and uniting as one under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people and the People's Army soldiers are now vigorously struggling for the great socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Realizing national reunification after bringing an end to national division is a matter of life and death for our nation, the solution of which cannot be delayed any longer. It is also a task of the times raised by the historical flow moving toward converting society into one governed by independence.

In his New Year's address and in his policy speech delivered at the first session of the Ninth SPA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song advanced a policy calling for pulling down the barriers and for realizing free travel and full-scale opening between the North and South and a new five-point policy for national reunification.

As they are most just and practical, the proposals for national reunification advanced by our party and the Republic's government have really struck a responsive chord not only in all the Korean people in the North and South and abroad, but also in the fraternal Chinese people and the world's progressive people. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, however, turning their backs on the just proposals for reunification advanced by our party and the Republic's government, are persistently scheming to perpetuate national division by fabricating two Koreas. Under the pretext of reduction, the U.S. imperialists keep augmenting the aggressive military forces, including the transfer to the South Korean puppet Army of military hardware of U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the replacement of such military hardware with modern models.

Our People's Army soldiers, driven by a single-minded determination to achieve, without fail, national reunification before the nineties are done, no matter how fast and desperately the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique may cling to the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, are now vigorously carrying out the struggle to implement our party's military lines.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep gratitude to the fraternal Chinese people and the CPLA for their constant, invariable, and active support and solidarity with our people and the People's Army soldiers in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country based on their class principles and a revolutionary sense of obligation. [applause]

I am convinced that the traditional friendship and unity between the two countries of Korea and China will invariably continue to deepen and develop according to their common desire and demand. [applause]

Together with the fraternal Chinese people, our people and the People's Army soldiers will, as in the past, achieve victory in their common struggle to oppose imperialism and to realize the socialist cause under the banner of Korean-Chinese friendship. [applause]

Long live the immortal militant friendship and unity forged with blood between the peoples and Armies of Korea and China! [applause]

Long live the great Chinese people! [applause]

Long live the heroic the CPLA! [applause]

Qin Jiwei Addresses Soldiers

SK2608094790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1220 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Speech by Qin Jiwei, PRC minister of national defense, in a meeting of soldiers of the DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces held at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang in honor of the PRC friendship military delegation, on the afternoon of 24 August—recorded]

[Text] [Begin Qin recording in Chinese fading into Korean translation]

Dear Korean comrades-in-arms: The friendship military delegation of the PRC is very pleased to have the opportunity of paying a goodwill visit to the DPRK, an intimate neighbor.

As soon as we entered your beautiful country, we were accorded a warm welcome and hospitality from the Korean people and comrades-in- arms of the People's Army. We are spending joyful days in an amicable atmosphere.

By holding this splendid rally, you have welcomed us, and Comrade Minister O Chin-u has made a speech overflowing with sentiments of friendship.

This is the expression of sentiments of deep amicability of the Korean party, the Korean Government, the Korean people and the People's Army toward the Chinese party, the Chinese Government, the Chinese people, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA]. [applause]

At this rally, overflowing with sentiments of friendship, in the name of the delegation, I express my sincere thanks to you. Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey warm greetings and [word indistinct] from the Chinese people and all officers and men of the CPLA to the Korean people and all officers and men of the People's Army. [applause]

The Korean people, who are diligent, courageous and wise, traversed the path of arduous yet glorious struggle under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, their great leader, and of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK].

In the struggle against the Japanese imperialists, you courageously fought by displaying the indomitable revolutionary spirit and achieved the independence of the nation by expelling the Japanese colonialists. Thus, you founded the DPRK.

In the three-year long, bloody struggle against armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists soon after the founding of the Republic, you smashed the aggressors by displaying the heroic spirit and thus forced the United States to sign the Armistice Agreement.

The great victory of the Korean people not only made it possible to defend the gains of their socialist revolution but also contributed to safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world.

By demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, you rapidly cured the scars of war by waging a constant fight day and night on the wasteland of war. Thus, you showed lively characteristics everywhere.

During the period of socialist construction, you implemented the line of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defense in defense by waging the Chollima Movement. By actively carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural, you effected successes one after another in domains of industry, agriculture, national defense, science, technology, culture and education. Thus, you turned your country into a prosperous, developed socialist country.

The entire course of your traversing fully showed that the Korean people are the great people with glorious tradition and indomitable, heroic people.

The Korean People's Army [KPA] is the heroic army which was founded amid the (?flames) of the revolution and which has the glorious revolutionary tradition.

In the long revolutionary struggle, the KPA courageously fought for the independence and development of the nation by dedicating everything. Thus, it registered immortal exploits for the nation and for the people.

Today the KPA is implementing the military line put forward by President Kim Il-song on modernization of the Army, making the Army a cadre army, armament of all people and making the entire nation a fortress, and is constantly strengthening military training and political education. Thus, the KPA increased overall combat capabilities and effected new exploits in defending the nation.

The KPA is not only defending the fatherland but also playing the role of shock brigade in many important construction sites of the nation by rising in the socialist economic construction. The CPLA and the KPA are close comrades-in-arms, and the successes you have achieved serve as great encouragement to us.

We regard all successes you have achieved as our own successes and should emulate your successes. We sincerely wish you greater success in your struggle in the future. [applause]

Comrades: In the past decades, the Korean people have undergone the [words indistinct] and the sufferings of division. The achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the ardent desire of all of the Korean people. Since a long time ago the party and the Government of Korea have made constant efforts to extricate themselves from foreign forces' interference and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

In his policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of Korea last May, President Kim Il-song put forward a five-point proposal to resolve the Korean question. We resolutely support the series of reasonable proposals put forward by President Kim Il-song, the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea], and the Government of Korea to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We always hold that the United States should withdraw all of its military forces and equipment from South Korea and that the Korean question should be solved without foreign forces' interference and by the Korean people themselves. We are firmly convinced that the beautiful territory of Korea will be reunified without fail and the divided fellow countrymen will be able to live together in one place on the strength of consistent efforts of the Korean people. [applause]

Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC we have registered remarkable successes in various fields by concentrating our efforts on economic construction, adhering to the four [word indistinct] principles, and implementing the policy of reform and open up. Our country today is stable politically, economically, and socially. Light industry is being constantly developed, and the people's living is being constantly improved.

Under the [word indistinct] situation, the CPLA has achieved new successes in the course of maintaining the party's absolute leadership over the Army, in the course of further strengthening political construction in the Army, in the course of continuously implementing the guidance ideology of devotedly serving the people, in the course of strengthening military (?science), in the course of constantly increasing (?combat) capability, and in the course of building a modernized and selected army.

The people and Army of our country are firmly united around the party with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, and are vigorously struggling to build our country into a modern country with Chinese characteristics. We firmly believe that by implementing our party's line and policies under the leadership of the CPC and on the strength of the efforts of the Army and the people, by displaying the (?glorious spirit) of fortitude, and, thus, by surmounting all sorts of difficulties, we will achieve the cause of building the four modernizations without fail. [applause]

Our two countries are linked by mountains and rivers and are intimate and close allies, and the peoples and Armies of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shared joys, sorrows, and fates alike. [applause]

The people and Armies of our two countries have forged in blood the relations of revolutionary friendship by supporting and assisting each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. Such friendship between the peoples and between the Armies of the two countries of China and Korea were personally provided and fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai, and President Kim Il-song, proletarian revolutionaries. It has become an invincible one because it has surmounted the trails of the protracted revolutionary struggle. [applause]

The mutual visits of President Kim Il-song and General Secretary Jiang Zemin further strengthened and developed the traditional friendship between the two parties of China and Korea and between the peoples and between the Armies of the two countries. The Chinese and Korean people, who have advanced, defending the path of socialism, under the new situation in which the world situation is changing, further treasure the relations of great revolutionary friendship between the two countries of China and Korea and will make consistent efforts to further strengthen and develop the relations. [applause]

We firmly believe that the traditional friendship between the two countries of China and Korea will continue generation after generation without fail and will be glorified forever. [applause]

Long live the great friendship between the peoples and between the Armies of the two countries of China and Korea. [applause]

Long live the great Korean people. [applause]

Long live the heroic KPA. [applause] [end recording]

KCNA Reports Addresses

SK2408152290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1454 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—A meeting of soldiers of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang this afternoon to welcome the Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Col. Gen. [Colonel General] Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, made a speech at the meeting.

The Korean visit of the goodwill military delegation will demonstrate once again to the world that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and Armies which were sealed in blood and have developed in depth with each passing day will be everlasting, he stressed.

Korea and China are most intimate neighbours which are connected together by the same mountains with rivers in between and the two peoples are revolutionary comrades-in- arms and class brothers linked together by blood ties in the arduous revolutionary struggle, he said.

Noting that the Korean people and the People's Army [KPA] soldiers would soon greet the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean front, O Chin-u said the immortal feats performed by the CPV and their precious achievements on the Korean front would remain long in the memory of the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers.

He continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have long since established and developed the Korea-China friendship on the basis of his special intimacy with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This friendship is growing in strength and developing to a higher stage amid deep attention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the leaders of China including respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Jiang Zemin.

The Korean people and People's Army soldiers will do their utmost to steadily consolidate the great Korea-China friendship and will always remain revolutionary comrades-in- arms of the Chinese comrades in advancing under the banner of socialism.

The fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] is creditably discharging its mission and role as the dependable force defending the country under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China against the imperialists' "peaceful transition" strategy and subversive activities.

The Korean people and People's Army soldiers sincerely rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people and the CPLA soldiers in the struggle to achieve the stability and unity of the country, staunchly defend the banner of socialism, realise socialist modernization and increase the defence capabilities of the country under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, and sincerely wish them greater success in the struggle to implement the resolutions of the fifth and sixth plenary meetings of the 13th Central Committee of the CPC and reunify the country in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems", smashing the enemy's "two Chinas" plot.

Turning to the reunification of Korea, O Chin-u said the KPA soldiers are energetically working to implement the military line of our party with the determination to accomplish the cause of national reunification in the 1990s without fail, whatever desperate efforts the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique may make, resorting to the "two Koreas" plot.

He concluded:

We believe that the traditional friendship and solidarity between Korea and China will constantly develop in depth in the future, too, in accordance with the common desire and requirement of the peoples and Armies of our two countries to defend socialism under the party leadership.

The Korean people and People's Army soldiers will as ever victoriously fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people and CPLA soldiers under the banner of Korea- China friendship in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the cause of socialism.

In his speech, Qin Jiwei pointed out that the industrious, valiant and intelligent Korean people under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea have covered an arduous yet glorious militant course. He went on:

In the period of socialist construction, you waged the Chollima Movement, implemented the line of independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence, and invigorated the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, constantly achieving fresh successes in industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology, culture and education and built your country into a developed socialist state. Your militant course fully shows that the Korean people are a great people with a glorious tradition and an invincible, heroic people.

The Korean People's Army has resolutely implemented the military line laid down by President Kim Il-song, steadily intensified military training and political education, increased the combat capabilities and performed new feats in the struggle to defend the country and played the role of shock force in the major projects of socialist economic construction.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Korean People's Army are close comrades-in-arms. Your success gives us a great courage. We regard all your achievements as our own and we must learn from your experiences. We sincerely wish you greater success in the future struggle.

The speaker further said:

It is an urgent desire of the entire Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In his policy speech at the first session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in last May, President Kim Il-song put forward a five-point policy for settling the Korean question.

We resolutely support a series of reasonable propositions made by President Kim Il-song and the party and Government of the DPRK for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We always hold that the United States withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea and the Korean question be resolved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference. We are firmly convinced that the silk-embroidered land of Korea extending three thousand ri will be reunified without fail by the tireless efforts of the Korean people and the fellow countrymen in the North and the South will certainly live as one nation.

Under the new situation, he said, the CPLA is maintaining the absolute leadership of the party over the Army, strengthening political build-up still further, holding on the guiding idea of serving the people heart and soul, constantly increasing the military capacity through intensified military exercises and achieving new successes in the course of building a revolutionary modernized, regular army.

Referring to the China-Korea relations of friendship, Qin Jiwei went on:

China and Korea are friendly neighbours whose mountains and rivers are linked together and which are in the relationship of lips and teeth. The peoples and Armies of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shared sweets and bitters. They have supported and helped each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle and in the cause of socialist construction and forged revolutionary friendship with their blood. The friendship between the peoples and Armies of the two countries is unbreakable, having been provided and cultivated by veteran proletarian revolutionaries chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il-song and having overcome trials of a protracted revolutionary struggle.The mutual visits of President Kim Il-song and Comrade General Secretary Jiang Zemin have further consolidated and developed the traditional friendship between the two parties, two peoples and Armies. The Chinese and Korean peoples who are keeping to the road of socialism under the new changing situation of the world are setting greater store by the China-Korea relations of great revolutionary friendship and will make a consistent effort to continue strengthening and developing this friendship.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

Qin Supports DPRK Proposal

SK2408160590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—China resolutely supports a number of reasonable propositions made by President Kim Il-song and the Korean party and Government to ease the situation of the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, said Chinese National Defence Minister Qin Jiwei in his speech at a meeting of soldiers of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces held here today.

He said:

We have always maintained that the United States must withdraw all its troops and weapons from South Korea and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

The Chinese and Korean peoples who have steadfastly taken the road of socialism under the new circumstances in which the world situation has changed set greater store by the great revolutionary traditions of friendship between the two countries and will make strenuous efforts to steadily strengthen and develop this friendship.

Delegation Lays Wreaths

SK2508105490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A Chinese goodwill military delegation headed by Col. Gen. [Colonel General] Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, laid wreaths this morning at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the Liberation Tower and the Friendship Tower.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremonies were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Colonel General Yi

Pong-won and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi.

The honor guards of the KPA lined up in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery, the Liberation Tower and the Friendship Tower.

Amid the wreath-laying music, the delegation laid wreaths and observed a moment's silence in memory of martyrs.

They were shown round the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery, the Liberation Tower and the Friendship Tower.

Comrade Qin Jiwei made entries into visitors' books at the cemetery and towers.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK2608083890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the goodwill military delegation of China led by Col. Gen. [Colonel General] Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of national defence, on an official friendship visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Col. Gen. of the Korean People's Army Yi Pong-won.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi was also on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the delegation.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK2608084390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Col. Gen. [Colonel General] Qin Jiwei member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], of the Communist Party of China, state councilor and minister of national defence, who is heading the goodwill military delegation of China on an official friendship visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u by him.

Delegates Visit KPA Unit

SK2708052890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Colonel General Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea, today visited a unit of the Korean People's Army.

The Chinese guests were accorded warm welcome by the soldiers of the unit.

They were shown round facilities of the unit and saw a training of soldiers.

Defence Minister Qin Jiwei appreciated that the soldiers of the unit have a very high degree of political awareness and are well prepared militarily.

He especially praised the soldiers for their high morale and very skillful action.

He left over a banner symbolic of the Sino-Korean friendship and a souvenir at the unit.

The delegation was accompanied by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Yi Pong-won and others.

Scientific, Technological Treaty With PRC

SK2408154390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—A protocol on the 30th meeting of the inter-governmental committee for scientific and technological cooperation between Korea and China was signed today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Tal- hyon, vice-premier and chairman of the External Economy Commission, Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the Chinese Government delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Zhu Lilan, vice- minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Chiang Zhengcai, councillor of the Chinese Embassy here.

The protocol was signed by Kim Ung-ho and Zhu Lilan.

North Newspaper Delegation Leaves for China

SK2508215990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy Editor-In-Chief Kang Tok-so left here today to visit China.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Chongnyon [The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan] officials led by Kim Chae-kyu, chairman of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, arrived for a visit to the socialist homeland.

Mozambican Party, Government Delegation Visits

Greeted at Airport

SK2508221690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A Mozambican party and Government delegation headed by Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party and minister of external relations, arrived here today for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs.

Workers' Party Hosts Banquet

SK2608081590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet Saturday for a Mozambican party and Government delegation.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, delivered a speech at the banquet.

Elaborating on the friendly relations between the two countries, he stressed that the significant meeting between the leaders of the two countries in Pyongyang in May, 1988, was an important event which brought the friendly relations between Korea and Mozambique to a new, higher stage.

The policies of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (the Frelimo Party) and its government for the country's stability and rehabilitation and development of the economy and the active efforts for their realization are supported and encouraged by the Korean people and the world peace- loving people, he said and continued: We will always set store by the militant friendship and solidarity with the Mozambican people which has been forged and consolidated on the road of the anti-imperialist independence and make positive efforts to develop it still further.

Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of external relations, who is heading the delegation, spoke next.

He said:

The relations between the peoples and governments and parties of the two countries were established long ago and the two countries are bound together by excellent relations in different fields.

Noting that the party congress in Mozambique in 1989 occasioned a great change in the party's development and the life of the people, he said the congress discussed important measures to terminate the war and normalize the people's life in Mozambique.

He fully supported all the proposals put forward by the DPRK for the reunification of the country.

We will as ever make active efforts to strengthen and develop the friendly relations in the common interests of the two peoples and mankind, he said.

Delegations Hold Talks

SK2608105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Talks were held between the party and Government delegations of the DPRK and Mozambique at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side members of the delegation led by Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Frelimo Party and minister of external relations, and an official of the Mozambican Embassy here.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on a series of matters of common concern.

The Mozambican foreign minister expressed full support to all the initiatives and proposals of the Workers' Party and Government of Korea for Korea's reunification. We will as ever adhere to the principled stand of having relations only with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he added.

Mozambique maintains such stand because the DPRK is a closest friendly country, he said, and stressed: As far as the problem of UN membership is concerned, we will support the DPRK's principled stand.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Visitors Meet Kim Il-song

SK2708102390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Mozambican party and Government delegation headed by Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of external relations.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Kwon Min-chon, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

An official of the Mozambican Embassy here was also on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

South Korea

Further on South Reaction to Middle East Crisis

Embassy in Kuwait To Stay Open

SK2508051290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea, in line with U.N. resolutions, will keep its embassy in Kuwait open in defiance of Iraqi requests to close all embassies in the occupied nation, the Foreign Ministry said on Saturday.

"In respect of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions to nullify Iraq's annexation of Kuwait (Resolution 662) and to urge Iraq to repeal its order to shut embassies (Resolution 664), the Korean Government will maintain its embassy with minimum necessary personnel, including Ambassador So Pyong-yong," ministry spokesman Chong Ui-yong said. Korea will not close its embassy in Kuwait until the situation deteriorates to such an extent that it becomes impossible to keep the embassy open in order to be in harmony with the Western embassies there, he said.

"The ministry does not know whether Iraq has taken steps to shut the embassy owing to communications difficulties," Chong said.

"Over 40 South Koreans in Kuwait, including Hyundai construction workers and permanent Korean residents, are moving toward the Iraq-Jordan frontier in a belated evacuation, and the ministry is now in consultation with the Turkish and Jordanian Governments for their safe evacuation because Jordan has closed its border."

Over 130 Koreans from Kuwait and Iraq, who entered Jordan, are due in Amman on Saturday afternoon and will fly to Seoul on Sunday afternoon on a jetliner that is scheduled to leave Tripoli. There are currently 495 Koreans in Kuwait and Iraq—482 construction workers and permanent residents and 13 diplomats.

Cautious Reply to U.S. Urged

SK2508121390 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 25 Aug 90 p 2

[Editorial: "What Will Happen After the Crisis in the Persian Gulf Comes to an End Should Also Be Taken Into Consideration"]

[Text] The reports that the United States called on Korea to take part in the military action against Iraq are more than enough to draw our attention. The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs flatly denied it. A meeting between Pak Tong-chin, ROK ambassador to the United States, and Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Pacific and East Asian affairs, which was held when the United States is making an effort to have its allies arrayed behind it in military action against Iraq, leads us to believe the United States may have asked Korea to share military supplies and war expenses, stopping short of asking for the Korean Armed Forces to be sent to the Middle East.

If the reports that the United States asked for support from Korea turn out to be true, how will the Korean Government respond to the call from the United States? Accepting the economic embargo against Iraq, which has been adopted by the UN Security Council thanks to the leading role of the United States, the government has already banned the import of crude oil from Iraq and Kuwait, the signing of contracts on new orders for construction there, and has ordered a complete halt to trade with these countries except medical supplies and other humanitarian materials. The government is assumed to have taken into consideration the safety of the Korean business firms involved in construction projects there and the 1,300 Korean people working there when it decided to accept the UN resolution. It was indeed fortunate that the Iraqi Government allowed the Koreans to leave the country while detaining the Japanese people. As a result, more than half of the Koreans who lived in Iraq and Kuwait have managed to come back safely.

If the government provides military supplies to U.S. forces and bears a share of military expenses by accepting another U.S. request, would Iraq or the broad range of Arab masses supporting Iraq's "holy war" still be friendly to us? The issue of our joining in the U.S. military involvement forces us to look back on the diplomatic loss we suffered when, 25 years ago, we agreed to participate in the Vietnam war at the request of the United States. We still remember that our country, by accepting the U.S. call for our participation in the Vietnam war, was denounced by the majority of the Third World countries and even by some pro-Western countries, and that we have long experienced frustration in our diplomatic efforts toward the Third World countries as our country found it impossible to become a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

We do not support Iraqi annexation of Kuwait by the use of force and its act of holding Western people hostage, no matter what justification Iraq may have. We would consider it correct, however, if the government were to take the long-term view of seeing what will happen after the crisis in the Persian Gulf has been brought under control in its response to the development in the Middle East, and if it had taken an independent stand, at least within the framework of the UN resolution, instead of unconditionally accepting a request from an ally. It has been learned that the government will supply to the multinational forces gas masks, military fatigues, military boots, and medical provisions. What worries us about such a decision is that such "non-military support" may possibly turn into "military support."

South Proposes Another N-S Preliminary Contact

SK2508034990 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] This morning, Kim Yong-hwan, our side's responsible liaison officer for the North-South High-Level Talks, sent a telephone message to Choe Pong-chun, the North side's responsible liaison officer, and proposed once again to hold a preliminary contact on 28 August at 1000 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

In the telephone message, our side indicated that a preliminary contact is necessary to discuss the schedule of the first full-dress talks scheduled to be held in Seoul from 4 September.

In the 23 August responsible liaison officer's contact, the North Korean side said that it is not necessary to have a separate preliminary contact when our side requested for another preliminary contact on 28 August. It also said it will be appropriate to exchange only the name list of the delegates and a memorandum on guaranteeing the safety of the delegates on 30 August, five days before the talks, as was agreed upon in the eighth preliminary talks.

North Agrees to Contact

SK2708033990 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] With regard to holding the North-South High-Level Talks, a responsible liaison officer's contact between North and South Korea to discuss working-level issues such as the schedule of the North side's delegation during the talks, will be held on 28 August at 1000 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

Tomorrow's contact will be held as a result of a telephone message this morning by Choe Pong-chun, North side's responsible liaison officer, agreeing to the contact that which had been proposed by Kim Yong-hwan, our side's responsible liaison officer.

North Newsman Denied Entry by South Immigration

SK2508072990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul Aug. 25 (YONHAP)—An Tong-il, the MINJU DAILY news correspondent in Washington, D.C., was refused entry by South Korean immigration officers on Friday afternoon and flew back to Japan. An was denied entry because he supports North Korean President Kim Il-song, according to security authorities. An visited Pyongyang on Feb. 8-20 and June 29-July 14 last year and published a book on the North.

DPRK Official on Chances for Summit Talks

SK2708011690 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Aug 90 p 1

[Correspondent Yi Chan-sam from Pyongyang]

[Text] Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, commenting on the possibility of a South-North summit meeting, made it clear that North Korea had no intention of holding summit talks under the circumstances, arguing: "Conditions conducive to the summit talks should be set at the prime ministerial talks scheduled for early September. If he (President Kim Il-song) brings himself to meet with him (President No Tae-u) now, it will only result in resuscitating the latter."

Chon said this in an exclusive interview conducted on 23 August in a VIP room at Korea Hotel in Pyongyang, the first of its kind ever given to a South Korean reporter by a high-ranking North Korean official since national division.

Chon went on to say that "if, during the prime ministerial talks to be held in Seoul, South Korea shows no sign that it has freed itself from its past attitude toward and stand on dialogue, I am pessimistic about the outcome" and then stated that "proposals for the removal of political and military confrontation will be put forward during the talks."

Touching on the establishment of ROK-USSR diplomatic relations, Chon said: "If this is realized, it cannot be construed other than an expression of an intention to give up reunification. If South Korea is determined to continue dialogue with the North, it should discontinue playing such a game."

When this reporter asked "whether the North's invasion of the South was not the basic cause of mistrust between the North and South," Chon said: "To a degree, it is understandable. Since, however, the two sides have entered a stage of dialogue, let us not talk any more about the past."

South To Push for Unilateral Admission to UN

SK2708045190 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Although the government intends to discuss the issue of entry of the North and South into the united Nations as a priority agenda item at the South-North High-Level talks next month, it plans to earnestly push for a unilateral admission into the United Nations starting with this fall's UN General Assembly session if North Korea shows no sign of change in its position.

Speaking at a get-together with reporters this morning, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said that the government does not object to North Korea's call for discussing the issue related to the entry into the United Nations before any other subjects at the South-North High-Level Talks next month and then stated that if North Korea clings to its basic stand, the government will push for a unilateral admission into the United Nations.

Saying that in particular, the ROK-USSR summit meeting last June has made our government more confident of realizing our admission into the United Nations and predicting that relations with China will steadily improve in the wake of the Asian Games in Beijing, Minister Choe said that the government will push for a unilateral admission into the United Nations without delay if it sees conditions are ripe enough, not ruling out the possibility of submitting an application during the upcoming fall session of the UN General Assembly. [passage omitted]

Chonminnyon Proposes Contact in Letter to Gregg

SK2508015590 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Aug 90 p 19

[Text] On 22 August, the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and the National Council of University Student Representatives sent a letter to U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg and proposed to hold working-level contacts on 29 August to discuss the agenda, content, form, and venue for holding discussions on ROK-U.S. issues.

In the letter Chonminnyon said: "All procedures in the discussions must be held openly." It also demanded that, to discuss U.S. troops stationed in Korea, RisCassi, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, participate in the discussions.

Article Views Possible Gregg-Chonminnyon Talks

SK2508111290 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Aug 90 p 16

[Article by reporter Kim Chin: "Meeting Between Off-Stage Opposition Group and U.S. Embassy, the First of Its Kind, Draws Attention"]

[Text] The fringe opposition forces in Korea and the U.S. Embassy authorities, which to date have stood on two extreme opposite ends of confrontation, are expected to hold a debate meeting, the first of its kind, sooner or later. Attention is focusing on it.

With the U.S. Embassy side accepting a proposal from the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] for a debate meeting on Korean-U.S. issues, and suggesting that the meeting be held between 15 September and 15 October, the two sides are now conducting working contacts to work out details.

The fringe opposition forces demanded that the meeting be open to the public, while the U.S. Embassy side insisted on holding the meeting in camera. This difference may serve as a stumbling block. The prospect for a successful meeting is very bright, however, as the fringe opposition is now considering a compromise, meaning that it could agree to make public the minutes of the meeting later.

Until they reached an agreement on the debate meeting, the two sides had continued a heated exchange of letters, beginning last May.

In a letter addressed to the "U.S. Secretary of State" delivered to the U.S. Embassy on 23 May, Chonminnyon demanded that the United States assume responsibility for the massacre in Kwangju and apologize for it; that it cease supporting the dictatorship of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]; and that it withdraw nuclear weapons from Korea.

On 31 May, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gregg refused these demands in a reply. On the Kwangju issue, Ambassador Gregg gave as his answer the U.S. Administration's letter sent to the National Assembly special committee's hearing on Kwangju affairs.

Going one step farther, Ambassador Gregg rebutted the fringe opposition groups, arguing: "You have created a kind of imaginary "foreign devil."

In its second letter sent to the U.S. Embassy on 12 June, Chonminnyon argued that "the U.S. Administration's letter to the Korean National Assembly's hearing was a defense [pyonmyong] that does not sit well with logic" and said: "If the U.S. side keeps offering excuses and quibbling as it does now, we have no choice but to brand the U.S. side 'a foreign devil,' as your side called it," and then proposed to hold a public debate.

With the U.S. side showing no response to the second letter in the name of Chonminnyon and Chondaehyop, Chonminnyon made another proposal on 25 July to hold a public debate on 7 August, citing five topics to be discussed at the proposed meeting—U.S. responsibility for the Kwangju affair; political operations and interference by the U.S. side; issues related to peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, including the withdrawal of U.S. forces; pressure on Korea to open markets to U.S. products; and Korea's share of expenses necessary for the relocation of the Yongsan U.S. military base.

In his reply dated 14 August, Ambassador Gregg made a counterproposal, saying: "Let us hold a roundtable debate with the attendance of nine people, namely three from the U.S. side, including myself, three from Chonminnyon and Chondaehyop; and three Korean experts well versed in the Korean-U.S. relationship."

Ambassador Gregg, however, demanded that the roundtable debate meeting be held in camera for "mutual dialogue and understanding." While remaining stubborn in its principle that the debate meeting be open to the public, Chonminnyon is also reported to be considering a compromise, meaning that it may agree to make the debates public later.

Ambassador Gregg's understanding of the state of things seems to have influenced the U.S. side's contact with the off-stage anti-U.S. opposition groups. He seems to have concluded that "dissipating the general 'misunderstanding of the Korean people' (Ambassador Gregg's expression) about the Kwangju affair is a precondition for the eradication of the anti-U.S. sentiment in Korea." Based on this conclusion, Ambassador Gregg pushed ahead with a three-day visit to Kwangju in early January.

His plan for talks with core off-stage opposition figures such as Chon Kye-yang, chairman of the Association of the Families of the 18 May Victims, was not fulfilled due to the objection of the off-stage opposition forces. But he met with over 50 people, including journalists, scholars, and students.

While emphasizing "reconciliation," Ambassador Gregg stood firmly in his position made public earlier, that "the United States is not at all responsible for the Kwangju tragedy that took place in May 1980." Ambassador Gregg, however, made a frank remark in an interview given to one of the Korean newspapers in June: "I have changed from my earlier stand in Kwangju, that "the United States has done nothing to apologize for," to a position that "the United States must apologize for having remained silent following the Kwangju incident.""

Goldstein, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy political section, explained the background against which the U.S. Embassy has decided to have contacts with the off-stage opposition forces, saying: "It has been our consistent policy to actively respond to proposals from the off-stage opposition forces for talks, and it is in this context that we have agreed to hold a debate with them."

Chonminnyon has an ambiguous view of the eager attitude of the U.S. Embassy, as being either a "change" or "political propaganda." So Chun-sop, deputy spokesman for the off-stage opposition forces, said: "It is hard to suppress the feeling that it may be a political gesture, but it still is a positive change. What matters is how truthful the dialogue will be."

U.S. Plans To More 'Actively' Approach North

SK2708100590 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 27 August that the United States will actively push ahead with its policy toward North Korea, including the expansion of government-level dialogue and material and personnel exchanges with it, if the first North-South High-Level Talks, which are slated for 4 September in Seoul, are successfully held and, consequently, North-South dialogue enters an earnest and normal phase.

On 27 August, a high-ranking government official disclosed that "the United States will keenly watch the result of the North-South High-Level Talks and that it will take epochal measures to improve relations with North Korea if the talks are successfully held and if they consequently become an epochal occasion for the improvement of relations between North and South Korea. He added that "in this connection, the ROK and U.S. Governments have been in close consultation."

The U.S. measures to improve relations with North Korea, which the two governments have been discussing, include the early establishment of a hot line between Washington and Pyongyang, the U.S. elimination of North Korea from its list of terrorist countries, allowing high-ranking North Korean officials to visit the United States, the momentous measures to lessen the U.S. Government's restrictions in trade with North Korea, and the revision of U.S. laws so that U.S. citizens can easily visit North Korea.

In this connection, the high-ranking government official said: "The United States has already informed the Soviet Union of such a stand and I understand the United States already has won from the Soviet side affirmative and active support for the need for the high-level talks between North and South Korea." The government official added that "Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's planned visit to Pyongyang on 7 September is closely related to such a policy of the United States."

The government official said: "It seems that when it set the date of Shevardnadze's visit to Pyongyang to be right after the North- South High-Level Talks in Seoul, the Soviet side consulted with the United States in advance."

On 31 October 1988, the United States announced the four-point measures for improving its relations with North Korea. The four- point measures included allowing North Korean sportsmen, scholars, and people of culture to visit the United States on an unofficial basis; loosening the restrictions of U.S. citizens visiting North Korea; allowing U.S. businessmen's trade with North Korea on a humanitarian basis, and allowing U.S. diplomats to contact North Korean diplomats. But since then, such measures of the U.S. Government have failed to bear fruit because North Korea has not changed its basic stand toward North-South dialogue and the issue of signing a nuclear safety agreement.

Shevardnadze's Planned Far East Visits Assessed

SK2708070990 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Aug 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Shevardnadze's Far East Trips"]

[Text] It is expected that, in a series of diplomatic activities in early September, the Soviet Union will disclose its policy program toward Northeast Asia for an era without the cold war. This is easy enough to predict just by examining Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze's official schedule.

It was learned that Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze will, first of all, attend a conference on dialogue and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific which will be held in Vladivostok on 3 September under the auspices of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; he will visit Japan on 5-7 September, and will visit Pyongyang on his way back home.

It has not been confirmed whether Minister Shevardnadze will visit Seoul during the upcoming round of visit diplomacy. Japan's NHK reported on 23 August that after visiting Seoul first, Minister Shevardnadze would attend the Vladivostok conference. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied this report, however, saying it is "groundless."

Irrespective of whether he will visit Seoul or not, it is true that, considering his itinerary, Shevardnadze's scheduled round of visits is very important to us. We predict that during his diplomatic activities the week of 3-9 September, the Soviet Union will disclose the most substantial and comprehensive Northeast Asian policy since Gorbachev declared in his "Vladivostok speech" in July four years ago that "we will open our eastern window."

First of all, we will see what compromise proposal Shevardnadze will advance with regard to the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan in an effort to pave the way for the successful conclusion of President Gorbachev's scheduled visit to Japan. In the meantime, the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan have been led to a dead end because of the issue of the so-called "four northern islands." The Soviet Union wants to vigorously carry out its plan to develop its Far Eastern region by promoting economic cooperation with Japan at all costs.

Japan, too, has been interested in how the Soviet Union will use the "Seoul card" to get Japan's concessions. It is expected that, as Rogachev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, has said, Shevardnadze will propose a wide-ranging Northeast Asian cooperation system during his Japan trip.

Our primary concern is the Soviet Union's policy toward the Korean peninsula. After the visit to Moscow by our government delegation, the Soviet Union officially referred to the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, a concrete timetable for establishing diplomatic relations has not been set.

We consider the establishment of official relations between Seoul and Moscow as the first step toward building a peace structure on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet side, too, has virtually agreed on this principle. Nevertheless, we cannot help but pay attention to the visit to Pyongyang by Shevardnadze because the Soviet Union is making strenuous efforts to adjust its relations with Pyongyang.

Many people predict, optimistically, that the Soviet Union will call on the Pyongyang side to make reforms and open its doors and will flatly say to it that North-South dialogue is inevitable. This prediction, however, may be too optimistic. It is clear that, because of global trends, the Pyongyang side will have no choice but to accept dialogue and open up forever. Still, no one knows for sure whether the Soviet Union will readily persuade Kim Il-song to abandon Kim Il-songism.

We hope, of course, that, after ceasing to clumsily play a double game, the Soviet Union will positively make efforts to ensure that the Korean peninsula will immediately free itself from the cold war structure and that the Korean peninsula will join in the global trend of pursuing peace. We stress that the Soviet Union's policy program toward Northeast Asia will be favorably assessed only from this perspective.

Lawmaker Departs for Moscow Agriculture Talks

SK2608010190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] Rep. [Representative] Pak Tae-kwon of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party left for Moscow yesterday to discuss agricultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. He was invited by V. Makarov, director of Central Economic and Mathematical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Science.

Rep. Pak, a member of the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee of the National Assembly, is accompanied by Dr. Huh Sin-haeng, president of the Korea Rural Economics Institute, and a senior official of the Rural Development Administration.

Government Plans To Import Crude From USSR

SK2708024890 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 26 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to make plans to import crude oil from the Soviet Union under a long-range strategy for safely importing crude oil and diversifying the sources. This was officially proposed to the Soviet side.

In the ROK-USSR ministerial-level talks which were held in early August in Moscow, the government revealed its intention to import crude oil from the Soviet Union. The government plans to officially propose this matter once again to the Soviet side at the second ministerial-level talks slated for late September in Seoul.

A high-ranking government official said, "When we revealed our intention to import crude oil from the Soviet Union in the first ministerial-level talks, the Soviet side responded by saying that it would be difficult to for us to import its crude oil in the near future due to a scarcity of crude oil, but that it plans to sell its crude oil to socialist countries at international market prices from 1991. It seems that at that time the Soviet Union will make positive proposals for establishing diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union."

Also, recently, the Soviet side requested that the government export electronic products such as radios and television sets and carry out joint venture projects such as constructing a plant to process cotton and a textile plant within the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The government has decided to accept this as a positive sign for the economic cooperation level between Korea and the Soviet Union and is planning to send a joint private and governmental delegation to investigate prospects for investment in early September.

The delegation will be comprised of representatives from the three major electronics companies—Samsong Electronics, Gold Star Electronics, and Daewoo Electronics—and will be led by Ku Cha- hak, chairman of the Korean Electronics Industry Promotion Association.

The joint investigation for possible construction of a plant to process cotton and a textile plant was requested by the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic where 400,000 Korean compatriots are living. If this project is achieved it will help in effectively increasing employment for Korean compatriots living in this area and in acquiring raw materials for cotton thread.

Group To Promote Economic Ties With USSR

SK2708023590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—A Trade and Industry Ministry task force, headed by Sin Kuk-hwan, an assistant trade and industry minister, was recently set up to promote economic and trade cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

The team will plan economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, starting with six accords Seoul wants to sign with Moscow at an early date, a ministry spokesman said on Monday.

The accords cover trade, investment protection, prevention of double taxation, aviation, fisheries, and science and technology cooperation.

Four sub-groups headed by a director-general of a bureau will plan exports of consumer goods and plant, construction of a trade center in Moscow, signing a trade agreement, participation in development projects and cooperation in fields such as high-definition television [HDTV].

The ministry will draft a trade agreement in preparation for working-level negotiations between the two countries next month in Moscow, he said.

The government is reviewing the possibility of first selling 40 items and then supplying them through joint ventures in the Soviet Union, and will make plans to participate in the "21st Century Joint Development of Resources and Joint Ventures," a project of the Soviet Commission for Science and Technology.

The Korean Government wants to include participation in Soviet production technology in the accord on science and technology cooperation and will seek to sign a patent agreement, the spokesman said.

The government will send a fact-finding mission of government officials and businessmen to the Soviet Union on Sept. 8 to find out the possibility of cooperation in electronics production and high-tech fields such as satellite communications and HDTV, he said.

A team to inspect the investment situation for production in the Soviet Union will also be dispatched next month.

The government will consider building agricultural processing factories in a joint venture in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, where more than 300,0000 Korean-Soviets live, the spokesman said.

The two nations will have the second ministerial-level talks on economic and trade cooperation and normalizing diplomatic ties in Seoul next month. The first round of the official talks was in Moscow early this month.

South Officials To Attend Beijing Asiad Games

100 To Attend as Spectators

SK2408085890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea will send some 100 government officials to China as "spectators" for the Beijing Asian Games, a ranking government official said Friday.

The spectators will include Kim Chong-ki, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and nine other diplomats, as well as officials from the Economic Planning Board, Sports Ministry, Trade and Industry Ministry, Information Ministry and other government agencies, the official said.

"The government spectator delegation will help South Koreans in Beijing in consular work, accommodation, and coverage for the Korean athletic contingent, private spectators and journalists," the official said. The officials will also contact Chinese Government officials from their counterpart agencies through formal and informal channels about setting up trade offices and consular ties and other ways of improving bilateral ties, said the official, who declined to be named. Thousands of South Koreans are expected to visit Beijing for the games, slated for Sept. 22-Oct. 7, including 765 athletes, 135 people attending conferences, 718 cheerleaders and 4,113 tourists.

DLP Co-Leader To Attend

SK2508000190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, will visit China on the opening of the Beijing Asian Games, according to ruling party officials yesterday.

Kim's visit, to be made at the invitation of BAGOC (Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee), is expected to further promote bilateral diplomatic ties, such as the early establishment of trade liaison offices with consular function in the capital cities of the two countries, the officials said.

While in Beijing, Kim hopes to have talks, albeit unofficial, with top Chinese leaders such as Premier Li Peng, and Jiang Zemin, secretary-general of the Communist Party and repeat his diplomatic feat as when he met Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev during his Moscow visit, they said.

Economic Delegation Visits Chinese Trade Figure

SK2708032690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—Leading Chinese and South Korean businessmen will discuss pending issues and ways to promote economic exchange on Monday.

The Koreans paid a call on Zheng Huengye, chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) earlier Monday. The Koreans, members of the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK), comprise the first high-level private economic mission to visit from Korea since economic ties between the two nations came to a sudden standstill after the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy movement in June 1989. Prominent members are Kim Pok-tong, executive adviser to IPECK, Yi Han-pin, IPECK chairman, Ham Tae-yong, chairman of the Korea long-term credit bank, and Yi Pil-kon, president of Samsung Co.

The group, which arrived here on Sunday night, is to stay until Sept. 2. They will hold talks on pending economic exchanges, establishing branches of Korean firms in China, tariffs on Korean goods and bilateral economic cooperation.

Citing its lack of diplomatic ties with the two nations, China levies a heavy tariff on goods from Korea and Taiwan. Beijing has asked Korean companies to open branches in the name of Hong Kong affiliates and has issued short-stay visas to Korean businessmen, making it hard to make inroad into China, IPECK officials said. Kim and Yi are also testing the feasibility of establishing a Korea-China private economic council.

Efforts To Normalize National Assembly Continue

Resignations To Be Returned

SK2508072490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP)—Speaker Pak Chun-kyu will return the resignations of opposition lawmakers around Sept. 5, or five days before the opening of a regular National Assembly session, an associate of Pak said Friday. Pak will meet with Kim Tae-chung and other opposition leaders to create an atmosphere for normal parliamentary activities, he said.

No, Kim Talk DLP Reshuffle

SK2708024490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The ruling party may replace key officials, including its floor leader, to create "a good atmosphere for dialogue" with the opposition, a source in the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) said Monday.

A reshuffle was discussed by President No Tae-u and DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam over breakfast in the morning, said the source, who declined to be identified. He said DLP Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong, who is scheduled to return from the United States Monday afternoon, has offered to resign for health reasons.

First State Minister for Political Affairs Kim Yun-whan may be made floor leader to restart dialogue, which was virtually suspended after the DLP's unilateral passage of controversial bills through the National Assembly last month, the source said.

Also a favorite for floor leader is Yi Chong-chan, a former secretary-general of the previous ruling party. Also likely to be replaced are the secretary-general and chief policy-maker, the source said.

No, Kim To Seek Dialogue

SK2708062490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling party, will actively seek to reopen dialogue with the opposition to normalize the National Assembly, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chung said on Monday. The top two men in the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) called on opposition lawmakers to return to the Assembly, saying it was time for politicians to concentrate on difficulties inside and outside Korea, Yi said.

All 70 lawmakers from Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy, eight from the Democratic Party and an independent have resigned from the National Assembly to protest the passage of controversial bills.

No and Kim agreed to use all channels of dialogue to persuade them to return before the Assembly convenes Sept. 10, Yi said. They agreed that talks between the prime ministers of South and North Korea scheduled for Sept. 4 must be realized.

The first-ever talks between top government officials from Seoul and Pyongyang are expected to cover political and military tension on the Korean peninsula as well as practical ways to promote exchanges.

Kim told reporters after the meeting that he and No had also agreed to revise the National Assembly election law but did not discuss a reshuffle of the ruling party lineup. Kim said constituency boundaries will be redrawn to make their populations even and the DLP will set up a committee to review revision of the election law. His remarks on the election are apparently designed to give the opposition an excuse to open talks, analysts say.

The two also discussed developments in the Gulf, the 1991 budget and pressing national issues, the spokesman said. No told Kim the government is seeking various ways to cope with energy-related problems stemming from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Yi said. Further details of their discussions, the first since mid-June, were not disclosed, though Yi said the two stressed the importance of party unity to cope with problems facing the nation.

Foreign Ministry Plans To Restructure Announced

SK2708070090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Foreign Ministry will be restructured in response to changes in the political environment around the Korean peninsula, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Monday.

Choe said an office of diplomatic policy planning will be set up to draft mid- and short-term plans for national security and reunification.

The restructuring plan was reported to President No Tae-u last week and will be implemented after consultations with other ministries, he said.

"We will recruit professional administrative personnel under a three-year plan to meet rising manpower demands resulting from the reorganization of the ministry. When we have recruited the necessary manpower, we will enhance our operational efficiency by separating officials on foreign service from those on home assignment," he said.

Because of ever-growing diplomatic tasks, the ministry will look for an independent building and for a guest house for state guests. Ministry sources said the Sejong Institute guest house, built by former President Chon to-hwan in southeastern Seoul, is likely to be used by the ministry.

"To positively answer the call for international forums, we will divide the Bureau of International Organizations and Treaties into two bureaus—one for international organizations and the other for treaties," Choe said.

The Bureau of Information and Culture will be changed into the Bureau of Culture and Public Relations, and its responsibility for information on North Korea handed over to the new Office of Diplomatic Policy Planning.

The Bureau of International Economy will become the Bureau of Economy and Science to reflect the mounting importance of cooperation in science and technology.

Admitting that promotions for low-ranking officials are stalled for too long, Choe said the ministry will study ways to help them move up the ladder faster. A large number of junior diplomats are leaving the ministry because of the slow pace of promotions.

Charges Against Dupont, Hoechst, Asahi Seen

SK2708080990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—Dupont and Hoechst Celanese of the United States and Asahi Chemical of Japan are suspected of dumping polyacetal resins in South Korea and are to be investigated by the Korean Finance Ministry.

A request for anti-dumping tariffs on high- and low-density polyacetal resins of the three multinationals in May by Korea Engineering Plastics Co. (KEP) has been declared reasonable by the ministry and the investigation publicly announced.

The investigation will be the first since Korea's anti-dumping enforcement codes were amended in January 1986 in accordance with those of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The probe will focus on whether the three firms dumped the two resins, which are chiefly used in the production of audio and video cassette tapes, from January 1989 to March 1990 and if by so doing they caused any damage to the Korean industry.

According to KEP's complaint, they sold the resins at prices 35 percent to 90 percent below those in their own markets. Before the ministry decided to investigate the complaint, the Trade Commission of the Trade and Industry Ministry informed the ministry of the need for an investigation.

KEP charges that they lowered the prices of polyacetal resins from 2,200-2,300 U.S. dollars a ton to 1,800 dollars a ton in November 1988, when KEP went into production. It said the three have recently further lowered the price to 1,700 dollars a ton, increasing sales 30 percent.

Burma

Government To Enforce Sanctions on Iraq, Kuwait

BK2408145890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution No. 662/1990 on 6 August 1990 to impose complete economic sanctions, with the exception of sending cash and food for medical and humanitarian purposes, on Iraq and Kuwait for Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The UN Security Council has the powers to impose complete or partial economic sanctions, and according to Article 42 of the UN Charter, the Security Council has the right to take measures to enforce its resolutions without resorting to military force.

According to Article 25 of the UN Charter, member countries of the UN agree to enforce the resolutions of the Security Council. Therefore, member countries of the UN have the responsibility to enforce the Security Council resolutions. Accordingly, Myanmar [Burma], which is a member country of the UN, has been observing th UN resolution imposing complete economic sanctions on Iraq and Kuwait with the exception of sending cash and food for medical and humanitarian purposes. It has been learned that state economic concerns, joint ventures, and private entrepreneurs in Myanmar have been completely prohibited from conducting economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait.

Khin Nyunt Receives PRC Security Delegation

BK2508094190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], received visiting Chinese delegation led by Mr. Yuan Yongyuan of the Public Security Ministry, currently in Yangon [Rangoon] to study drug abuse control works of Myanmar, at the Dagon Yeiktha of the Ministry of Defense at 0930. Also present at the meeting were Police Brigadier General San Thein, deputy director general of the Police Department; U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Colonel Than Tun, deputy director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence.

Thai Deputy Minister, Delegation Arrive 25 Aug

BK2608072590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] A Thai delegation headed by Dr. Charoen Khanthawong, deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives, arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon at the invitation of Lieutenant General Chit Swe, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries and agriculture and forests of the Union of Myanmar [Burma].

The Thai deputy minister and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Dr. Myint Thein, director general of the Planning and Statistics Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; U Tin Hlaing, managing director of the Myanmar Agriculture Enterprise; U Hla Pe, managing director of the Myanmar Timber Enterprise; U Ba Thwin, director general of the Forestry Department; U Han Tun, managing director of the Myanmar Fisheries Enterprise; and Mr. Suraphong Posayanon, Thai ambassador to Myanmar.

'Tense Time' Expected Concerning Power Transfer

BK2408004490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 90 p 9

[Text] Burma appears to be gearing towards a tense time as September approaches when the opposition party might move to confront the ruling military junta by demanding a power transfer. But the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) which has so far refused to relinquish power has clearly indicated through military parades around Rangoon its determination not to allow any momentum for massive revolt to build up.

The National League for Democracy (NLD) which won a landslide victory in the May elections had set September as the deadline for SLORC to respond to its numerous proposals for a power transfer. Besides, next month marks the second anniversary of the 1988 popular uprising when people took to the streets demanding democracy, a move brutally suppressed by the military which has ruled with an iron grip.

The NLD is calculating its "next move" in case SLORC fails to respond to its call for the convening of the elected people's assembly next month, a Rangoon-based diplomat told the BANGKOK POST in an interview. The next step the NLD would take may be to convene an assembly of parliamentarians "in another location", or the party which mustered a comfortable majority of 396 seats may form an interim government "in its own right", the diplomat said.

The NLD's decision to challenge the military has been strengthened by widely-held thinking that the liberal democratic force cannot afford to lose the opportunity preferred by the elections as it may take a very long time for a new one to arise. However, the NLD is "quite willing and may still be quite willing" to enter negotiations with the SLORC and reach an agreement on how military interests can be accommodated in the new political order.

From the diplomat's assessment, SLORC is unlikely to respond to the NLD proposal or let the NLD carry on the actions it is pondering. "We're leading up to a situation from mid- to end of September when something is bound to happen," he said.

Indicating the possibility of preemptive measures to stall any NLD move to press for a power transfer, SLORC has changed its interpretation of the elections while undermining the significance of the NLD victory. One example is SLORC's plan to hold a conference of representatives of political parties on the elections within a few months. At the conference, each of the 27 parties that fielded candidates in the election is entitled to one vote regardless of the number of elected representatives.

In addition to the NLD's move, younger people, monks and students in Rangoon and other cities have been organised, albeit under repressive circumstances. During the past two weeks in Rangoon, soldiers carrying rifles and machineguns drove around the city in military trucks, a picture construed as intimidating actions "to remind the people".

Despite the brewing tension and growing frustration, the diplomat said he thought a recurrence of the September 1988 uprising is unlikely because the memories remain vivid in people's mind besides the military's show of muscle.

At the same time, he did not see any possibility for the release of prominent opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi or other political prisoners as the military still perceives them as a threat.

As civilian rule is not possible before 1992, the diplomat said, the "unhappy situation" in Burma would persist, with everything, including political, economic and social reforms, delayed for a few years.

Government Accused of Mass Arrests, Beatings

BK2408142690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 24 (AFP)—More than 500 people have been arrested by Burmese troops in Rangoon during the past two weeks as unrest against the ruling junta increases, a visiting Rangoon-based diplomat said Friday. The diplomat said there had also been hundreds of arrests elsewhere in the country as fears of possible anti-government outbursts grow ahead of the second anniversary of the military coup on September 18.

He added that stories of arrested people being beaten by the authorities in a bid to intimidate them have suddenly increased in the Burmese capital. "There had been no stories about beatings for some while, but suddenly in the past few weeks they have surfaced again," said the diplomat.

He accused the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) of trying to pretend the May general elections, swept by the National League for Democracy (NLD), never happened as they refuse to relinquish power. "There is no indication SLORC intends to have a one-on-one dialogue with the NLD. The military are aiming to sidestep the issue, pretend the election never happened," he said.

Looking at the short-term future of Burma, the diplomat painted a gloomy picture and warned: "The hopes of political stability are not bright."

He said students and other groups within the NLD were impatient with the policy being followed by the party's leaders of trying not to anger SLORC. "There is a clock ticking in there," said the diplomat.

He also told how inflation was soaring in the country, highlighted by the fact that in less than a week, black market petrol prices had risen from 75 kyats (12 dollars) a gallon to nearly 200 kyats (32 dollars) and that the official petrol ration had been cut from six gallons to four gallons a week. "The prices of staple things such as pork, beef and chicken have all gone up. Only rice has not gone up," he said.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

1,000 Protest at U.S. Embassy Against Gulf Role

BK2408165490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1624 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 24 (AFP)—Some 1,000 Moslems, including dozens of veiled women, Friday demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy here, shouting slogans demanding an American military pullout from Saudi Arabia.

The demonstrators, mostly members of the fundamentalist Parti Islam, gathered outside the embassy in Kuala Lumpur's diplomatic enclave after Friday prayers. They burnt U.S. and Israeli flags, chanted "Hidup Islam" (Long live Islam) and "Jahanam America" (America be damned) and carried banners demanding a U.S. pullout from Saudi Arabia, where Islam's holiest cities Mecca and Medina are located.

Nik Aziz Nik Mat, head of the Parti Islam's Council of Theologians, said the demonstrators did not condone Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait. "But this does not give the U.S. the right to put thousands of soldiers and an armada in the Persian Gulf," Mr. Aziz said after a short meeting with U.S. diplomats in the Embassy compound.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad earlier Friday announced that Malaysia would not send troops to Saudi Arabia without a request from the United Nations. But Malaysia would rush troops to the kingdom if the holy sites were threatened, BERNAMA news agency quoted the premier as saying in Jitra town, 480 kilometers (180 miles) north of here. "We will rush help if Mecca and Medina are threatened; otherwise, Malaysia will abide by U.N. decisions," he said.

Dr. Mahathir's announcement came as Kuwaiti Oil Minister Rashid Salim al-Ameeri arrived here for talks on the Gulf crisis. Mr. Ameeri said he was seeking meetings with

Malaysian king, Sultan Azlan Shah, and Dr. Mahathir to convey a message from the emir of Kuwait.

South Commission Chairman, Delegation Arrive

BK2408103390 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0927 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 24 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The South Commission has recommended that its 28 member countries establish a national mechanism as a follow-up action on South-South cooperation, its chairman Dr. Julius Nyerere said here Friday. He said the suggestion was contained in the South Commission report which was launched in Caracas, Venezuela, on Aug 3.

"The need to set up a national mechanism is not only for following up on the report's recommendations alone but also on South-South cooperation," he told reporters on his arrival here for a three-day official visit. He said a number of countries, including Malaysia, had such a mechanism.

Dr. Nyerere, who is leading a nine-member South Commission delegation, is here as guest of the government. Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jaafar was at the airport to welcome him.

Dr. Nyerere also said that the South Commission report, titled "The Challenge to the South", was launched in Jakarta Thursday for the Asian region. The report provides a fresh blueprint for cooperation among developing countries and contains recommendations for development strategies in the countries of the South up to the year 2000 and beyond. The main thrust of the report, which runs to more than 300 pages, is on the need to promote greater South-South cooperation over a wide range including trade, finance, education, science and technology and people-to-people contacts.

Dr. Nyerere said the report would also be given to the Chinese Government as it had been a great supporter of the South Commission and was committed to the organization.

Singapore

Government Repeats Denial of Border Intrusion

BK2408134790 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Aug 90 p 3

[Excerpt] Singapore yesterday reiterated its denial of allegations in the Malaysian press that three Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) helicopters had landed illegally in Johor two weeks ago.

The Singapore stand, first publicised by the Ministry of Defence on Monday, was reaffirmed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Chan, when his Malaysian counterpart, Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jafaar, called on him in Singapore. "I took note of the explanation," Datuk Ahmad Kamil told reporters after their talk. He said he had told Mr Chan that he would inform the Malaysian government about Singapore's position.

In its statement on Monday, the Defence Ministry said no Singapore helicopter had landed illegally in Malaysia. The statement was issued in response to reports in the Malaysian press which claimed that three RSAF helicopters violated Malaysian airspace when it tried to land in Gelang Patah in Johor recently.

According to Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, the alleged intrusion was scheduled to be discussed by the Cabinet yesterday and a decision taken on whether a government representative should be sent to Singapore to resolve the issue.

It is understood that Datuk Ahmad Kamil and Mr Chan agreed during their hour-long meeting that the alleged intrusion should be discussed through existing channels and should not taken up "through the press". [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Lao Supreme People's Assembly Group Arrives

BK2508090690 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0427 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 25—A high-level delegation of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly led by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and president of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived here this morning on an official friendship visit to Cambodia.

The delegation was received at the Pochentong airport by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, and other high-ranking party and state officials.

Right after arriving in Phnom Penh, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument for the dead.

During its stay here from August 25-28, the delegation is expected to have talks with the Cambodian delegation of National Assembly, and to meet with Cambodian party leaders.

Talks With Chea Sim

BK2608084290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, held a meeting with Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly [LSPA], at the Chamka Mon state palace on 26 August at 0800.

Attending the talks on the Cambodian side were Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Khang Sarin, president of the People's Supreme Court; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the State of Cambodia's Council; Comrade Long Visalo, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Cheam Yiep, deputy of the Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Long Kem, ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Comrade Uch Boret, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department. Attending on the Lao side were Comrade Chaleun Yiapaoheu, vice president of the LSPA; Comrade Vannalet, member of the LSPA; Comrade Thongsoukhoun Phounsavan, Lao ambassador to the State of Cambodia; Comrade (Thamkhoun Mixai), representative of the Lao Foreign Ministry; and Comrade (Balipet Saveng-Seuksa), vice chairman of the LSPA's International Relations Committee.

At the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the process of rebuilding their respective countries and exchanged the views on ways to further improve the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in particular the two legislative organs.

Meets Phnom Penh Official

BK2608140890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 August at the Phnom Penh Municipal Party's office, Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, received and had a cordial conversation with the delegation of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly led by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the LSPA, which is on an official friendship visit to the State of Cambodia.

During the meeting, Comrade Sim Ka expressed warm welcome to the visit of the LSPA delegation in Cambodia, saying that this visit contributed more significantly to strengthening and expanding the bond of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

Comrade Sim Ka also informed the delegation of the enemies' situation following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the development of the security and social order, and the current changes in the economic field in Phnom Penh.

In reply, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed his elation and highly valued the achievements scored by Phnom Penh in the fields of defense, security, and social order, and in enhancing people's living conditions throughout the city. The comrade regarded the achievements of the Phnom Penh people as the success of the Lao people, adding that these successful results were attributable to the correct and wise leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan wished Comrade Sim Ka good health and successes in carrying out his new duty assigned by the party and Government of the State of Cambodia.

Attends Chea Sim's Reception

BK2708041390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Summary] A reception was hosted on the evening of 26 August at the Chamka Mon state palace by the State of Cambodia's National Assembly in honor of the visiting delegation from the Lao Supreme People's Assembly led by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SPA.

"Attending the reception were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Khang Sarin, president of the People's Supreme Court; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the State of Cambodia's Council of State; Comrade Long Visalo, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Comrade Cheam Yeap, Assembly member for the Prey Veng constituency; and many comrade ministers."

Speaking on the occasion, Chea Sim welcomed the Lao visitors and expressed satisfaction over the bilateral talks and the unanimous views of the two parties on various issues. He also praised the achievements scored by the Lao people and thanked the Lao Government for their continued assistance and support to Cambodia. He said: "The Cambodian party, government, and people will continue their efforts, in cooperation with the three fraternal countries—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—and the peace- and justice-loving international community to push in a lofty spirit for the implementation of the Tokyo agreement signed by Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk."

In his reply, Nouhak Phomsavan thanked the Cambodian side for the warm welcome accorded to his delegation and praised the results of cooperation between the two countries in various fields and also the recent military successes of the Cambodian people's army saying "these victories reflect the internal unity of the party and the National Assembly as well as that of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers." The Lao leader wished the Cambodian party and people new and great victories to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and voiced "support for the Tokyo joint statement."

The reception ended with an artistic performance by a troupe from the Information and Culture Ministry.

Leaders Receive Nouhak Phoumsavan

BK2708124790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] During the official friendship visit to the State of Cambodia by the delegation of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly [LSPA], Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], chairman of the LSPA, and head of the LSPA delegation, was received at the former royal palace on the morning of 27 August by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also present in the audience were, on the Lao side, Comrade Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate member of the [words indistinct] standing committee and vice chairman of the LSPA; and, on the Cambodian side, Comrade Im Chhunlim, member of the KPRP Central Committee and first deputy chief of the KPRP Central Committee cabinet.

At the cordial meeting, both sides highly agreed on and heartily expressed warm congratulations to and support for each other over the assessment of the developments in their respective countries. They were unanimous in evaluating the situation in the region and the world and agreed on the objectives of the tasks at present and in the long term. In particular, they were highly resolved to expand and strengthen more than ever before the relations of solidarity and friendship and multifarious cooperation between Cambodia and Laos as well as among Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam with a view toward protecting their common and individual interests, thereby guaranteeing peace in the region and the world.

Editorial Welcomes Visit

BK2608090390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Aug 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial; date not given: "Joyously Welcome the Visit to the State of Cambodia by the Delegation of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly"]

[Text] At a time when our people throughout the country are gathering various forces to firm up the great national solidarity and unity around the party with the view of assuming ourselves the national defense and construction tasks, and are developing our position of strength in the military, political, economic, and diplomatic fields, we are extremely happy to express the warmest welcome to the official friendship visit to the State of Cambodia by the delegation of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly [LSPA] led by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. This is an important political event marking the new development in the relations of solidarity and cooperation between our two brotherly Cambodian and Lao parties, governments, and peoples, who have, shoulder to shoulder, conducted a historic joint struggle over many generations for the common cause of our two peoples. These relations have been established on the firm basis of the internationalist proletarian solidarity.

Over the past 11 years, in particular when the two countries are currently making great efforts in restoring and promoting their national economies in keeping with the reforms, the zealous implementation of the accord on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Cambodia and the LPDR has brought about significant achievements, actively contributing to the cause of defending and rebuilding the two countries. At every forum discussing the Cambodian issue, the LPDR has constantly maintained its unique unswerving position upholding the just struggle conducted by the Cambodian people and endorsed and supported all the constructive and goodwilled initiative of the State of Cambodia. It has declared itself ready to earnestly participate in all international arenas so as to help quickly settle the Cambodian problem via a fair political solution. But it has been against all manner of maneuvers and plots aimed at facilitating the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to legally staging a second killing field in Cambodia.

When Cambodia is satisfactorily recording its military, political, and diplomatic achievements during the first six months of the year and planning to expand its areas of conquest so as to bring the important key tasks to a complete success in this second semester, our people highly appreciate the official friendship visit by the delegation of the LSPA led by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and consider this a considerable source of encouragement to the cause of the correct and just struggle of our people. We are resolved to deploy, at all times, our all-out physical and moral efforts to uphold, strengthen, and safeguard the relations of friendship and solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries.

Our people hope that the visit would become more significant in developing the cooperation between our two countries and peoples, bringing about more new and substantial contributions to the search for a just and fair political solution to the Cambodian problem with a view toward restoring peace and reaching a national reconciliation in Cambodia, thereby safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

With the sentiment of joy and sincere affection, our people wish the Lao delegation the best of success during its visit to the State of Cambodia.

Commentary Urges Implementing Tokyo Communique

BK2508101190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 90

[PRACHEACHON commentary; date not given: "The Truth of Our Goodwill"]

[Text] Since the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the Government of the State of Cambodia has earnestly strived to promote the search for a settlement to end the bloody war in Cambodia. The stance specified in the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Tokyo meeting and successive initiatives, especially the recent one put forth by the head of the State of Cambodia's Government, Comrade Hun Sen, are clear evidence of the clear-cut constructive goodwill of the Cambodian State. With this, a constantly growing number of foreign politicians and observers have gradually and unambiguously seen that the Pol Pot group is an origin of danger to the Cambodian people's rebirth and peace and that in order to arrive at a common, fair settlement of the Cambodian problem, a solution should be primarily formulated on the basis of preventing the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

In August, following the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Tokyo and the fifth consultative meeting on Cambodia held by the representatives of the five major countries in Paris, political roles and stands of a great many countries in the region and the world have obviously and positively changed a lot, contributing to the quest of an early peace in Cambodia.

The visit by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to the Soviet Union; Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to some Southeast Asian states, including Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand; Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans' visit to Thailand; Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's visit to Thailand, Singapore, and Laos; the direct talks between Vietnam and the United States in New York; the planned meeting on Cambodia within the framework of the Paris international conference in Jakarta; the discussion of the Big Five in New York; the continuous support expressed by several countries for the shift in U.S. policy toward Cambodia; as well as the visit by the Japanese foreign mission delegation led by an official of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok and visits by delegations of senior politicians from the West to the State of Cambodia, such as West Germany, the United States, Australia, and others, have vividly reflected the fondness for Cambodia of the world which has constantly appreciated the Government of the State of Cambodia's endeavor in restoring peace to Cambodia.

After realizing that the State of Cambodia is the only force capable of thwarting the resurgence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, a significant number of countries have vowed that they would increase cooperation with the State of Cambodia with a view toward enhancing the implementation of a cease-fire in Cambodia and promote the establishment of relations with Phnom Penh.

These facts have explicitly shown that the struggle conducted by our people against the genocidal regime revival is an action of the truth that will never be isolated but gathering stronger support from everywhere worldwide. China, a chief backer of the Pol Pot group, has also withdrawn its support for a return to power of the gang lately.

We do hope and believe that the truth of the struggle painstakingly waged by our people will certainly be further accepted in the future and that relations with various justice- and peace-loving countries worldwide will be expanded.

To reach an early settlement for Cambodia, the countries concerned about the Cambodian problem should more actively participate in promoting the full and mandatory implementation of what has been essentially agreed upon and specified in the Tokyo joint communique. In particular, they should try to expedite the first meeting of the supreme national council. By all accounts, the Cambodian problem will remain deadlocked if all the countries involved do not encourage the full implementation of the spirit of the Tokyo joint communique.

Bou Thang Opens Political Course 20 Aug

BK2508135590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] A political lifestyle course was opened on the morning of 20 August at the 26 August Guest House under the chairmanship of Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces.

Also present on that occasion were Comrade Colonel Phan Nguon, chief of Air Defense, Air Force, and Aviation Department; Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Preap Tan, chief of Propaganda and Training Department; and the comrades chiefs and deputy chiefs of departments, offices, and units under the Defense Ministry.

After Major (Sok Phan), deputy chief of the Propaganda and Training Department, read a report on objectives of the course, Comrade General Bou Thang spoke on the significance of the fifth party Central Committee's 11th session by stressing on successes in the military and security fields. He said: Following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the enemies thought that they would be able to topple our State of Cambodia through military means. On the contrary, all their designs were frustrated by our Armed Forces on all battlefields. Our Armed Forces have been able to independently carried out national defense tasks. This is a great pride for our Armed Forces.

The political lifestyle course began with Lieutenant Colonel Preap Tan reading three documents. During the three-day course, all participants listened attentively and took note of all important points in the three documents. They had thoroughly examined and discussed the documents to draw experiences for use in carrying out their tasks appropriately with the current new stage.

Vice Defense Minister Visits Kompong Cham

BK2608083290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] A delegation of the Defense Ministry led by Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister, accompanied by Comrade Major General Tha Thanchan, deputy chief of the General Political Department, and the comrades chiefs and deputy chiefs of departments under the Defense Ministry, recently visited cadres and combatants in the 2d Military Region.

Upon arrival at the 26th Regiment's training school in Kompong Cham Province, Comrade First Lieutenant (So Saroeun), briefed the delegation on the successful results of the school's training courses thanks to the school's attention and the trainees' hard working.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan exhorted all trainees to pay more vigorous attention on the training so as to enhance their combat capabilities and sense of readiness to fight against the three enemy groups, thus effectively blocking the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return.

To see the living conditions of our trainees, Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan also visited the living quarters of all trainees in the school. The Defense Ministry delegation also visited cadres, combatants, and the new buildings of the 20th Regiment's training school. At the nine buildings of this school, the delegation expressed commendation and confidence that in the future, these new buildings will become the center for giving political training to our cadres and combatants in line with the party-state policy, and for enhancing combat capabilities, military tactics, and the firm will to fight even more vigorously against the enemies.

PRACHEACHON Discusses Role of Cadres

BK2408114790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Aug 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Cadres Are the Determining Factor in the Task of Defending and Building the Motherland"]

[Text] Our cadres, combatants, and people have sacrificed a lot to get to the present phase. No deeds can be compared to this sacrifice. We ought to recall that before gaining power, the situation forced each cadre to constantly sharpen his spirit and activities and to be constantly alert. The threat and danger of the enemy follow us like shadows. Every task had to be carried out and finished on time even if lives had to be sacrificed. At that time, linking the destiny of the cadres to the people and the masses was necessary because the masses was an inexhaustible source and the economic base to feed and nurture cadres. They were also the rear base from where we could carry out secret activities to oppose the traitorous authorities and their machinery.

Cadres apologize when they make mistakes or commit offenses against the masses. They practice self-criticism and quickly correct themselves. Wherever they are, they endear themselves to the masses and sincerely humble themselves to serve the people, sharing their woes and weal with them. They are out to solve the people's complex problems as much as they can. They are neither arrogant nor do they look down on the people.

Building cadres requires meticulous care. The disaster would be great if the enemy infiltrated the ranks of leading cadres. This could even lead to treason. Earlier, the unprecedented genocide wiped out a number of important cadres under horrendous tortures. We continue to suffer losses in chasing out the Pol Pot clique. In the past 11 years, we have firmly stood on the side of the beloved motherland. We have firmly held the state authorities. The motherland's territory belong to us.

Defending and building the motherland is the duty of each citizen. However, we clearly know that the tasks of defending the state authorities and past achievements are heavier than the task of gaining power. It also has the most difficult problems.

Building the ranks of cadres is easy. We can build all levels of cadres without any obstacles as we have a multitude of forces on our side. In meticulously examining this task, we also realize its complexity, caused by the influence left over by previous regimes and our limited administrative experience. A number of phenomena have emerged among cadres who have been isolated from the people. This is a recalcitrant epidemic disease that we should strive to eliminate. This disease has led a number of our cadres astray. They have forgotten how to continue building their exemplary behavior and clean way of life and how to link themselves to the masses. Their work has reduced their efficiency, conflicts of interest have emerged, and so on. They have not realized that this would indirectly lead them to serve the enemy. It is the enemy's nature to weaken us at all times. Once we realize this, each one of us, cadres, combatants, and our people, should wake up, take responsibility for the motherland's destiny, and continue to fight resolutely to smash and wipe out the enemy in order to develop society and the people's interest.

In this new phase, the inappropriate activities of our cadres, intentional or otherwise, will have a bad influence on the party, state, people, and land. To achieve the definitive victory, we should nurture among our ranks of cadres long-term ideals of the party based on the correct principles of Marxism-Leninism, the spirit of clear-sighted international solidarity, and firm unity of the party. Cadres should continue to be examples of thrift and law-abiding people. They should heighten discipline and work regulations and increase labor output aimed at consolidating the masses' confidence in cadres, party policies, and our new regime.

Armed Forces Activities in Siem Reap Reported

BK2708030790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] In July, all types of Armed Forces in Chikreng District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in close cooperation with regular troops, launched operations outside their perimeter and killed 84 enemy soldiers, wounded 25 with two taken as prisoners. Thirty six weapons, a field radio, and a quantity of other war materiel were also seized.

Apart from fighting, our Armed Forces also paid attention to carrying out proselytizing work. During the same period, the authorities and people in Chikreng District received six misled persons who surrendered with a quantity of war materiel.

More Casualties Noted in Northwest Provinces

BK2708061790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0454 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 27—In the week ended on August 11, the Khmer opposition troops fired hundreds of artillery shells a day on border areas in the northwestern provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey.

Meanwhile the government troops in clashes with enemy forces killed 54 enemy troops, captured three, and forced 45 others to surrender. They also seized 41 firearms, and destroyed four enemy shelters and other war materiel.

Military Actions in Border Provinces Reported

BK2708061590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Between 12 and 18 August, the three groups of enemies continued to use all types of artillery to fire up to hundreds of shells at a time on a number of areas along the Cambodian-Thai border in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

On 13 August, the enemy fired 200 shells on the Kouk Mon area. During the same period, our Armed Forces braved difficulties and launched 11 operations to search, destroy, ambush, and attack the enemy. We put out of action 102 [as heard] enemy soldiers, including 54 killed and three taken prisoner; 55 others surrendered. We also seized 51 assorted weapons, 151 rounds of various types of ammunition; destroyed four enemy shelters; and seized some war materiel.

'Obstacles' to Establishment of SNC Discussed

BK2508124590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Political commentary: "Obstacles to the Establishment of the Supreme National Council"]

[Text] Lately, while the international efforts were focused on the establishment of the supreme national council [SNC], the Vietnamese-installed regime has carried out vigorous propaganda slandering the Cambodian resistance leaders of trying to bar the establishment of the SNC. For this reason, we would like to clarify the obstacles to the establishment of the SNC.

The SNC is the sole legitimate organization representing the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia during the transitional period pending the elections to elect a legal government. There has been general agreement that the SNC must be participated by the four Cambodian parties. There is no big problem regarding the SNC composition. However, there is a problem regarding the SNC role; that is its power.

Since the SNC is the sole legitimate organization of Cambodia, it should have the power to make decision on anything which is illegal in Cambodia. Therefore, the SNC can be a legitimate one only when it has the power over the illegal regime that Vietnam has installed. Only then can the SNC represent the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia.

According to the plan, the SNC must hand over to the United Nations all the power necessary for ensuring a free election in Cambodia. We have seen that the proposal for the SNC to have such a power has already been objected by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group. In its objection, the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group claimed that the SNC must be above the two governments, that is to be on a higher position than the illegal communist regime that Vietnam has installed. According to the various statements made by Mr. Hun Sen's side, the SNC that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group wants is a top body which does not have any power.

Does this call for the SNC to be a highest body but have no power show the goodwill of the Hun Sen group? If the SNC is the top body but serves only as a dummy while the communist puppet regime still holds the full power, is it fair to establish the SNC according to the desire of the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group? Doesn't this mean that the Hun Sen group wants to set up the SNC as a legal cloak for covering up the illegal Vietnamese-lackey regime? Such a demand of the Hun Sen group cannot be accepted by any Cambodian patriot.

The establishment of the SNC is the preliminary but most important stage involving the free election in Cambodia which is the final stage in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. If the SNC is powerless and the power remains in the hands of the illegal regime, the election in Cambodia will be just a fake election in which the Cambodian people cannot enjoy their right to self-determination.

Therefore, the obstacle that has caused the deadlock in this matter is the fact that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group and Vietnam have continued to demand that the Cambodian resistance agrees to the establishment of a fake SNC while the Cambodian nationalist side calls on the Hun Sen group to accept the establishment of the SNC which really represents the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia. If Mr. Hun Sen's group insists on establishing the fake SNC, the deadlock will remain.

The Cambodian resistance leaders cannot accept a fake SNC, and the Cambodian resistance movement will persist in its demand until achieving what really represents Cambodia's sovereignty and independence. This is the duty of the Cambodians.

District Seat Near Phnom Penh Said Attacked

BK2708012090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] On 16 August, our national resistance forces launched a four-pronged offensive against Phum Sruoch district seat [Kompong Speu Province] located at Trapeang Kraloeng along National Route 4. The first prong attacked the battalion position west of the market; the second prong attacked the district seat office; the third prong attacked the A-3 position east of the market; and the fourth prong attacked the line defending the district seat in Tang Sya Commune.

After a 30-minute battle, we were in complete control on these four prongs. We killed 15 enemy soldiers and wounded 18 others. We destroyed an 80-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm gun, 15 AK's and light machine guns, three military warehouses, 2,000 liters of gasoline, four district office buildings, a political school of the Vietnamese enemy, 15 army shelters, seven large trucks, nine motorcycles, a generator, and some war materiel. We seized seven AK's, an M-79, a pistol, and a quantity of other war materiel.

We liberated 13 villages: Trapeang Kraloeng, Tang Khcheay, Tang Sralau, Sambuo, Rolok, Svay Chrum, Cheung Phnum, Krang Tatan, Chrey, Thnaot Trop, Paong Haong, Theanea Khpos, and Chrak Phnum.

Indonesia

Suharto Tells Kuwaiti Minister Will Mediate

BK2708094890 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0853 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 27 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has said Indonesia is prepared to act as mediator in the current Gulf conflict between Kuwait and Iraq, especially in the light of the fact that Indonesia does not justify any invasion of one country by another.

The Indonesian stance was disclosed to reporters by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Rashid Salim al-Amiri after he met with President Suharto on Monday during which he submitted a personal message from the Emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, to the Indonesian president .

Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait on August 2 and are still occupying the tiny state.

Indonesia opposes intervention against any sovereign state by any other state and Indonesia supports Kuwait in this matter. For that reason, the president said Indonesia offers to mediate (between the two countries), Rashid said. The offer was not a response to any request from Kuwait but solely the initiative of President Suharto. The offer will immediately be conveyed to the Emir of Kuwait, he said.

Replying to questions, Rashid said he did not discuss any Kuwaiti request for Indonesian military assistance for Kuwait. But he did ask President Suharto about the wish of Saudi Arabia for Indonesia to send military assistance to that country to protect it from possible Iraqi attack. The Saudi request was conveyed to President Suharto on August 19 by a special envoy of King Fahd, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Tunayin.

According to Rashid, President Suharto told him that Indonesia's Constitution does not give power to the president to send troops abroad for war. If Indonesia does have to send troops overseas, then it has to be under the auspices of the United Nations. The president expressed his preparedness to send Indonesian troops to Kuwait only as a part of a UN peace-keeping force, the Kuwaiti oil minister explained.

Asked whether he believed that Iraq would withdraw its troops from Kuwait, Rashid smilingly replied nothing was impossible. His government was hoping that Iraq would withdraw all its troops back home so that the Government of Kuwait could return to Kuwait City.

Asked about the setting up of a Kuwaiti provisional government by a number of Kuwaiti military officers supported by Iraq, Rashid said it was only a puppet government meant to hide the real nature of the Iraqi invasion. The officers were not known at all by Kuwaitis. The names of several Kuwaiti officers who had been killed in helping Iraq in its war against Iran were later used by Iraqis who were listed as members of the provisional government, he said.

Though the Emir of Kuwait is now in Saudi Arabia, the Kuwaiti government is still running. The Emir still makes contacts with neighbouring countries and further-away countries such as Indonesia.

Rashid denied Saddam Husayn's accusation that Kuwait was stealing Iraqi oil. We did not steal even one drop of Iraqi oil. The accusation is false and groundless. It is made only to heat up the situation and justify Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, he said.

AFP: Government Urges Use of World Oil Stocks

BK2408152490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 24 (AFP)—Indonesia Friday urged industrial nations to release their oil stocks and non-OPEC oil producing countries to raise output in a bid to ease oil prices which have soared above 30 dollars a barrel this week.

The high oil price level "indicates a red light for the world economy," the official ANTARA News Agency quoted Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita as saying. Mr. Ginanjar said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), in a meeting in Vienna Sunday, would discuss requests from some members to raise the group's output to replace supplies from Kuwait and Iraq, which are subject to U.N. trade embargo.

However, OPEC "could not be expected to act alone" in stabilising oil prices, he said. The minister said industrial countries should start using their huge strategic stocks to ease the pressures on the oil markets and help developing countries which did not own oil resources. Non-OPEC producers should also raise their output to help fill the shortfalls, he added. Indonesia is an OPEC member.

World oil prices have soared to their current level from under 19 dollars when the Gulf crisis began with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

The United Nations embargo on Iraq and occupied Kuwait has effectively reduced OPEC's oil supply to the world by four million barrels per day (bpd).

The OPEC meeting in Vienna would be consultative and would discuss the request from Saudi Arabia and Venezuela to raise the group's output, Mr. Ginanjar said.

Saudi Arabia has said it was ready to raise its output by two million bpd while Venezuela said it could raise its production by 500,000 bpd.

If at least 10 of the 13 members were present and if the proposal was endorsed by at least seven members, then the cartel would immediately move into an emergency meeting to take the decision, he said.

He said Indonesia planned to raise its own output gradually, with the increase to be supplied primarily to neighbouring developing countries. Indonesia's output—currently estimated at 1.3 million bpd—would be raised to 1.375 million bpd by November and to 1.427 million by December, he said.

Transmigration Minister Meets U.S. Congressmen

BK2408141190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Transmigration Minister Sugiharto received a U.S. Congressmen delegation led by Robert Kerrey in Jakarta today. Sugiharto told his visitors that only about two percent of the total number of transmigrants resettled in other districts have returned to their villages of origin. The reason for their return is mainly their inability to cope with problems they encounter in the new place.

The U.S. Congressmen's meeting with the Transmigration Minister is aimed at getting relevant information on how the transmigration program is conducted in Indonesia. The Department of Transmigration hopes that the outcome of the meeting will encourage American society to support the implementation of the transmigration program in Indonesia, as have countries like Japan, West Germany, France and several United Nations-member countries.

Laos

Nouhak Phoumsavan Leaves for Cambodia Visit

BK2508090090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] This morning Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], left Vientiane for a visit to the State of Cambodia at the invitation of Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia.

During the visit, our Lao SPA chairman will hold discussions with Chea Sim and exchange experiences on the work of Laos' SPA and Cambodia's National Assembly with a view to improving and enhancing the time-honored relations of special friendship and all-around cooperation between the two peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

PASASON Comments on Cambodia's UN Seat

BK2508131590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Aug 90

[PASASON feature; date not given: "What Should Be the Decision on the Cambodian Seat in the United Nations?"]

[Text] Over the past more than 10 years or since the emergence of the Cambodian problem, the UN General Assembly has allowed the so-called Democratic Kampuchea [DK] Government, or actually the Khmer Rouge, to occupy the seat at the supreme international organization all along. This has been widely criticized by various nations throughout the world. World public opinion is of the view that the DK Government maintains no rights and is not qualified to represent the Cambodian people in the United Nations as the crimes committed by the

Khmer Rouge against the Cambodian people and nation in the 70's are unacceptable. Moreover, after being toppled, the Khmer Rouge have continued to seek every means to commit more crimes against the Cambodian people. They have also sought every possible means to revive the genocidal practice for the second time and have all along acted as the principal in obstructing the settlement of the Cambodian problem through peaceful means.

Political circles of many countries throughout the world have now come to understand this situation. They have even seen the danger arising from it. It is clear that if the Khmer Rouge are allowed to freely carry out the sabotage activities further, the process to peacefully settle the Cambodian problem cannot be successfully carried out. Measures to stop the activities of the Khmer Rouge are to stop supplying weapons to them and not to allow them to represent the Cambodian nation in any international organization.

First and foremost, the DK Government must not be allowed to control the Cambodian seat in the United Nations. This has now become a certain trend, and many countries, in particular the United States, have concretely acted in accordance with the trend. In this regard, the U.S. Government has reiterated its decision to withdraw its recognition of the DK Government in the United Nations. Following the U.S. decision, many Western countries and international organizations, including the EEC, have announced their support for the aforesaid trend.

However, the question is: What will be the decision on the problem of Cambodian UN seat in the forthcoming UN General Assembly session? Regarding this issue, the Phnom Penh government has presented its reasonable views. It has recommended that a supreme national council comprising the various Cambodian factions be set up and that this supreme council be allowed to represent Cambodia in the United Nations during the transitional period. This view was also accepted in the Tokyo meeting. Until now, the Cambodian opposition factions have failed to respond to it. They have refused to present a complete list of names of candidates for the supreme national council. The session of the council, which was earlier scheduled to be convened in July, has been postponed. It is still not sure whether or not the session can be held in September.

Such acts of the Cambodian opposition factions have blocked the path leading to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem, the settlement which has been supported by throughout the world. The failure to establish the supreme national council is not the mistake of the Phnom Penh government. Therefore, if the UN General Assembly session should be held at a time during which the supreme national council of Cambodia has yet to be formed, it is appropriate to leave the Cambodian seat in the United Nations vacant. This is the measure that has been accepted by many countries. The 45th UN General Assembly session should settle the problem of Cambodian seat in accordance with this measure, because it is an appropriate one which conforms to the aspirations of public opinion in Cambodia and throughout the world, which has demanded the ouster of the Khmer Rouge from the supreme international organization.

PRC Foreign Affairs Delegation Concludes Visit

Meets Phoumi Vongvichit

BK2508065790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has received in Vientiane a courtesy call from a delegation of the PRC government led by Yuan Qihuai, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, which is currently on an official friendship visit to Laos.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed the visit to Laos by the PRC government delegation. He said the visit has contributed to promoting and expanding, with each passing day, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and China. Yuan Qihuai informed the acting president of the purposes of the delegation's visit to Laos. He said: The main purpose of the visit is to hold meetings and talks with the Lao side on the permanent demarcation of the borderline. Laos and China share an approximate length of 460 km of common border stretching between China's Yunnan Province and three northern provinces of Laos.

Press Release Issued

BK2708034190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Press release on visit to Laos by PRC Government delegation led by Qi Huaiyuan from 19-25 August]

[Text] In response to an invitation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Government, a PRC Government delegation led by Yuan Qihuai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendship visit to Laos from 19 to 25 August 1990. During the visit, the delegation visited several cultural places and economic establishments in Vientiane and Luang Prabang. The delegation held talks with a Lao Government delegation led by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed and exchanged views on the border issue as well as on the promotion and expansion of relations between the two countries. They also discussed and exchanged views on certain international issues of common interest. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

The two sides maintained that a permanent settlement of the border problem between the two countries will help strengthen their time-honored relations of traditional friendship and cooperation, the promotion of relations and cooperation which was significantly marked by the official friendship visit to the PRC by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers. The heads of the two delegations have reached unanimity and have jointly signed a memorandum on the minutes of the first round of the Lao-Chinese border talks. The two sides have expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks on this occasion and have noted that it will be an initial step leading to the permanent settlement of the border problem to be achieved in the spirit of friendship, justice, rationality, and compromise. They have agreed to hold the second round of talks in Beijing, the PRC capital. The date and time of the talks will be fixed later and communicated through diplomatic agencies. The heads of the delegations also signed a document reiterating the enforcement of the interim border accord signed between the LPDR and the PRC in Beijing in late 1989.

During their stay in Laos, Yuan Qihuai and delegation also paid courtesy calls on Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting president of the republic, and Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR. During these calls, the head of the PRC delegation conveyed to the Lao party and state leaders profound salutations, solidarity, and friendship from their Chinese counterparts. The Lao leaders, in return, have conveyed salutations and the spirit of profound solidarity and friendship to the Chinese party and state leaders whom they have been friends with for a long time. They have also thanked the PRC delegation and hailed the outcome of their talks. The Lao leaders also expressed pleasure over the increasing promotion and strengthening of friendship relations and cooperation in various fields between Laos and China. Both sides believe that consultations and exchanges of views as well as coordination and cooperation in various fields between the two countries are very significant in the present stage when the world situation has changed rapidly and complicatedly.

Yuan Qihuai, the head of the PRC government delegation, has highly assessed the success of the delegation's visit to Laos on this occasion. He has also extended an invitation from Qian Qichen, Chinese foreign affairs minister, to Phoun Sipaseut, Lao foreign affairs minister, to officially visit the PRC. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure by the head of the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Group Departs 26 Aug

BK2708102490 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Vientiane, August 27 (KPL)—Mr. Yuan Qihuai, alternate member of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister of the PRC, and his party left here yesterday for home, ending their 8-day visit to Laos as a governmental delegation of the PRC.

The delegation, through its visit here, met a Lao governmental delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet. The sides discussed a solution to the common border line between Laos and China, resulting in the signing of a provisional agreement on the matter.

The delegation paid courtesy visits to Lao Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit and to Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut.

On its departure at Wattai Airport, the delegation was seen off by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet and Chinese Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng among others.

Philippines

Manglapus Seeks Iraqi Aid in Evacuating Workers

HK2508021590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus is expected to meet Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and seek his permission for entry of Philippine airplanes and ships into Iraq in order to evacuate more than 45,000 Filipinos stranded in Kuwait.

According to a source, Manglapus' mission is part of a complicated diplomatic maneuver on the part of Manila with the objective of rescuing the Filipinos caught in the midst of the crisis. The same source also said that Manglapus's mission constitutes a Philippines' diplomatic maneuver intended to mediate between Iraq and a UN-imposed embargo against the country [as heard].

Once air and naval evacuation is given the go-signal, the Philippines will ask Washington's permission for safe passage of the Filipinos. (endall) lr152508.03e 250100 bq/reeder/pp 25/0220z aug

Aquino Says Indonesia Ready To Sell Crude Oil

BK2608103290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Manila, Aug 26 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Sunday that Pertamina of Indonesia was "ready" to sell 300,000 barrels of crude oil to Manila to help it cope with the oil embargo on Iraq and Kuwait. "This represents half of our original request" from Jakarta, she said in a statement.

Mrs. Aquino said the oil sale was a "direct bilateral transaction" outside of the ASEAN petroleum security agreement, in which oil-exporting Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) countries agreed to compensate non-producers during an oil crunch for their loss.

"The Middle East crisis has not reached a level that would necessitate the implementation of this agreement," she added. She said she has ordered Philippine oil companies to keep their inventories to the 90-day level. Their current stocks are good for about 70 days.

Mrs. Aquino said Filipinos "must face the fact that we cannot maintain oil prices at current levels" but pledged to keep them "among the lowest" in non-oil exporting countries in Asia. Urging a nationwide energy conservation campaign, she said oil was "not a luxury item that we can waste for so long as it is available."

Bomb Explodes Near Japanese Embassy 25 Aug

OW2508131090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Manila, Aug. 25 KYODO—An explosion occurred in a car park near the Japanese Embassy in Manila at about 7:30 P.M. Saturday, police said. No casualties were reported, and it was not immediately known if the embassy was damaged.

A police spokesman said investigators were still at the scene of the blast in Jupiter Street in the capital's financial district of Makati. He said the explosion was in a parking lot of a distributor retailing Toyota cars.

Private radio station DXBB reported that three cars were damaged by the blast. It said it was also confirming reports of explosives being found outside a department store and a telecommunications firm in the same district.

The explosion was the 21th [as received] since a fugitive former Army colonel, Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, ordered the resumption of "tactical operations" against the government of President Corazon Aquino.

Aquino Calls Fugitive Military Rebels Cowards

BK2608100790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Manila, Aug 26 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino, besieged by bombings and persistent rumors of a coup plot, warned Sunday that she was prepared to "use all the powers available to the presidency" to crush any military rebellion.

"Once again, we are witnessing the crowing of these power-hungry cowards," she said in reference to fugitive military rebels as the capital was swamped with rumors that she planned to impose martial law to head off a fresh putsch.

The government has blamed rebel troops for the wave of bombings in the capital in the past two weeks, and the armed forces are on full alert to forestall further acts of destabilization. Military units here were beefed up to protect government installations and man checkpoints.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has warned that the rebels planned a "protracted" campaign to seize power, and said the renegades could be plotting to attack isolated military detachments or town halls next.

"Do not force my hand," Mrs. Aquino said in a written statement. "I will not hesitate to use all the powers available to the presidency in this republic to complete the annihilation of these traitors," she added.

Mrs. Aquino said her government had "defanged" the rebels during the December coup attempt, the sixth against her four-year-old administration.

"Knowing that strategic victory is not within their grasp, they would again resort to the siege tactic—the siege on our people's minds. This they do by a relentless barrage of lies and rumors," Mrs. Aquino said. "They have only one tactical objective, to terrify our people hoping that psychological terror would immobilize the civilian defenders of our democracy," she added.

Mrs. Aquino denied on Friday that she was planning to declare martial law.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ramos has asked military units and police in a strategic province north of here to "fight and defeat" any coup attempt against Mrs. Aquino, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Sunday. "That is our objective and that is my objective," PNA quoted Mr. Ramos as telling security forces in Nueva Ecija province during a visit on Friday.

Nueva Ecija, a key northern gateway to Manila, hosts a major army training camp. Mr. Ramos noted that the entire provincial security force joined the August 28, 1987 coup attempt but that they sided with Mrs. Aquino during the last military rebellion in December.

Mr. Ramos urged the Nueva Ecija forces to remain cohesive and to disregard rumors that he and Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa had sided with the rebel troops, PNA reported.

Central Luzon 'Likely' New Coup Battleground

HK2708045190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Aug 90 pp 1, 22

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Excerpts] Young military officers said yesterday Central Luzon will most likely be the battle-ground in another coup attempt reportedly to be launched this year by the rightist Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP).

At the same time media facilities will be the main targets of bombings in a bid by rebel forces to isolate Metro Manila from the rest of Luzon, they said.

Other developments:

1. A letter purportedly sent by rebel leader Gregorio Honasan to newspaper offices stated that "the next action will be bloodless. There will be no shooting. It will be peaceful, democratic and Constitutional Rescue of

the Republic from a corrupt, vindictive and incompetent leadership. There will be simply a peaceful breakaway or withdrawal of support from a reign of greed, lust and terror and announcement of support to a multi-partisan and multi-sectoral, civilian Executive Council that recognizes civilian supremacy over the military and is responsive to the just demands of the people."

2. An anti-coup rally was held at the Luneta with 5,000 members of the Western Police District (WPD) and the Kabaaan Barangay [Barangay Youth] carrying placards and streamers to denounce the spate of bombings in Metro Manila believed committed by rebel soldiers to terrorize the people and destabilize the government.

3. Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos called for a new order in defense policy, saying that "the challenge is no longer a war against an invader, but collective-national consensus to bring about social and economic reforms." [passage omitted]

Asked to comment about the reported coup attempt, Maj. Gen. Cesar P. Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said the military is very much prepared for any destabilization move by dissident soldiers and that he is convinced the public will not support them.

Military installations in the metropolis went on full alert during the weekend in the wake of reports of an impending coup by soldiers led by Honasan.

Military intelligence reports said the targets of attacks would be three major camps in Metro Manila—Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City, Villamor Air Base in Pasay City, and Fort Bonifacio in Makati.

The officers revealed that funding for another coup will come from non-governmental organizations "just the way outlawed communists are doing." "The bank robberies in the metropolis are part of their attempt to raise funds for the next coup," they added.

Speaking before members of the Filipino-Chinese Veterans marking their 4th anniversary and 3rd induction ceremonies at the Manila Hotel, Ramos said "social reforms, economic growth, and political stability in the country constitute a new Philippine campaign."

"No one can be sure what can really be the first fruits of the dramatic wave of liberalization that is sweeping the leading communist societies of the world. Neither can anyone predict what will happen in the Middle East, given the forces ranged against each other," Ramos said. He urged the leaders of the country to review carefully defense policies and arrangements for the security of the nation. He did not, however, elaborate on any specific policy.

"We must review, judge, and plan what should be this nation's basic defense posture for the rest of the century," he said.

Rebel Plan To Blast Highways 'Revealed'

HK2708043790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] The military has revealed plans by the Reform the Armed Forces of the Philippines Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People and the Young Officers Union soldiers to blast essential bridges and highways linking Metro Manila and other parts of Luzon, as well as media installations, in an attempt to launch a new coup d'etat. The younger members of the military made the disclosure after the rebel soldiers approached them to participate. According to the military, the coup will start in Central Luzon and the mutineers will attack the government's major installations and use them as bargaining grounds. Railroads will not be bombed because they are communication and transportation links of rebel soldiers. They will blast major highways to prevent loyal soldiers from being deployed.

Thailand

Further Reportage on Leadership Changes

Deputy Commerce Minister Dismissed

BK2608132190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Announcement on Removal of Cabinet Minister:

Royal Signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex.

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission to announce that, in connection with the announcement dated 4 August 1988 appointing General Chatchai Chunhawan as prime minister and the latest announcement dated 21 June 1990 appointing a new minister, the prime minister has now requested the removal of Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot from his post.

Empowered by Article 156 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, the king has approved the removal of Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot.

This order takes effect immediately.

Announced on 25 August 1990, the 45th year under the reign of the present king.

Countersigned by Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister.

Royal Announcement on Reshuffle

BK2708064290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Announcement on the removal and appointment of cabinet members.

Royal Signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex.

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission to announce that in connection with the announcement dated 4 August 1989 appointing General Chatchai Chunhawan as prime minister, the announcement dated 9 August 1989 appointing ministers to administer the country, and the latest announcement dated 21 June 1990, the Prime Minister has now requested for a reshuffle of some ministerial posts for the benefit of national administration.

Empowered by Articles 146 and 156 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, the king has approved the request for the removal and appointment of ministers as follows:

1. Removing Phong Sarasin, Chuan Likphai, and General Thianchai Sirisamphan from the posts of deputy prime minister; Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri from the post of minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Pramuan Saphawasu from the post of finance minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila from the post of foreign minister; Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan from the post of deputy foreign minister; Major General Sanan Khachonprasat from the post of agriculture and cooperatives minister; Udon Tantisunthon from the post of deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister; Anek Thapsuwan from the post of deputy communications minister; Subin Pinkhayan from the post of commerce minister; General Mana Rattanakoset from the post of education minister; Sakun Siphrom from the post of deputy education minister; Prasong Bunphong from the post of deputy public health minister; Dusit Rangkhasiri and Phaithun Kaeothong from the posts of deputy industry minister; and Thawit Klinprathum from the post of State University Bureau minister.

2. Appointing Pramuan Saphawasu as deputy prime minister; Thongyot Chittawira as deputy prime minister; Major General Sanan Khachonprasat as deputy prime minister; General Mana Rattanakoset as deputy prime minister; General Athit Kamlang-ek as deputy prime minister; Prasong Bunphong as minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Wiraphong Ramangkun as finance minister; Subin Pinkhayan as foreign minister; Amnuai Yotsuk as deputy foreign minister; Chuan Likphai as agriculture and cooperatives minister; Prayut Siriphanit as deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister; Suwat Limpaphanlop as deputy communications minister; Amaret Sila-on as commerce minister; Chia Kokphon as deputy commerce minister; Police General Wasit Detkunchon as deputy interior minister; General Thianchai Sirisamphan as education minister; Sora-at Klinprathum as deputy education minister; Prayun Suraniwong as deputy public health minister; Saman Phumakhanchana as deputy industry minister; Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri as State University Bureau minister.

This order takes effect immediately.

Announced on 26 August 1990, the 45th year under the reign of the present king.

Countersigned by General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister.

Chatchai on Reshuffle

BK2708092590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] A royal proclamation on the cabinet reshuffle was announced this morning. Nine ministers were removed from the cabinet. Twelve new ministers were appointed, and eight ministers were reshuffled to become deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan granted an interview to a group of reporters at Government House this morning concerning the reshuffle.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] The list has been approved by the king. However, the date for the oath-taking ceremony still has to be fixed.

[Reporter] Do you have confidence in the new cabinet lineup?
[Chatchai] Yes, I have confidence in them. I only regret not being able to include two persons: Dr. Udomsin and Admiral Siri [Dr. Udomsin Sisaengnam and Adm. Siri Sirirangsi of the Phalang Tham Party]. They should be included in the cabinet because they are capable.

[Reporter] Will this help to improve the image of the government?
[Chatchai] Yes, definitely.

[Reporter] Will there be a problem about the budget?
[Chatchai] There will be no problem.

[Reporter] There are still several in the Social Action Party reportedly...
[Chatchai, interrupting] We must follow them. There has been a great deal of talk. If there is proof, I am ready to dismiss them. This is what I have already done.

[Reporter] Do you think this will help ease political tension?
[Chatchai] The situation has greatly improved now.

[Reporter] Some cabinet ministers hinted that outsiders should not be included in the cabinet.
[Chatchai] You can expect such a comment. It is natural that MP's would like to see the posts be given to MP's.

[Reporter] Concerning the inclusion of the Puangchon Chaothai Party, was it because of a deal you made?
[Chatchai] There was no dealing. I know him [the party leader, General Athit Kamlang-ek] well. The party contributed to the smooth operations of the parliament. The fact that he remained in the parliament during the crisis moment of the no-confidence debate helped improve the situation. He has a political spirit.

[Reporter] Did other parties in the coalition approve the three newcomers?
[Chatchai] Yes, they approved the newcomers.

[Reporter] Who will be the the deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs?
[Chatchai] Well, I have to talk with the others first.

[Question indistinct]
[Chatchai] Minister Pramuan is the first deputy prime minister. I want him close to me. If I must travel abroad, he will be in charge. I think his is a high position, second only to mine.

[Reporter] Won't Minister Chaloem's strong comment against Deputy Police Chief Wasit create a problem?
[Chatchai] Well, I have not heard it.

[Reporter] Do you think this reshuffle will enable the government to survive its four-year term?
[Chatchai] I don't know. Nothing is certain in politics. Anyway, when we have a chance, we must try to do our best. I think we have selected the best people to be on our team. Well, in the past when I appointed only MP's to the cabinet, there were complaints. So now I have invited outsiders who are able to work with us.

[Reporter] There are several issues going on at the moment concerning foreign affairs.
[Chatchai] There is no problem in that. There will be a continuity because Subin and Sitthi are close to each other, and they can relate to each other. The matter concerns the common cause. It concerns national interests and has nothing to do with personal or party benefits. It concerns the interests of the country.

[Reporter] Will there be more cabinet shake-ups?
[Chatchai] Yes, there will be more if the team is not good.

[Reporter] Some people said that ministers in the previous cabinet might create problems for the government.
[Chatchai] Well, there is no problem. Should there be a problem, we will solve it.

[Reporter] What are you going to do about official corruption?
[Chatchai] The situation will greatly improve. I am closely watching it.

[Reporter] Does the appointment of experts to the cabinet reflect that our democracy is not fully developed?
[Chatchai] That is not the case. We have to resort to a mixture of politicians, academics, and permanent officials. We must join together in work. We cannot go it alone. We cannot just depend on the service of politicians. We have to depend on each other.

[Reporter] Are appointments of outsiders made under the party quota?
[Chatchai] Yes, under party quota, and every party was willing.

[Reporter] Was it accepted by the coalition parties?
[Chatchai] Yes, they agreed to it.

[Reporter] The appointment of non-party members means that ...

[Chatchai, interrupting] Well, we want to prove to the people that, out of a population of 55 million, there are good people everywhere to work with, and not limited to the 357 MP's only.

[Reporter] Did you consult with the coalition parties before announcing the reshuffle?
[Chatchai] I did consult with them.

[Reporter] Did you consult with M.R. Khukrit?
[Chatchai] I also consulted with him. I consulted with him all the time. I did not do it all by myself.

[Reporter] You are keeping the defense portfolio.
[Chatchai] Yes. This is what the military wants. They want me to remain as defense minister. So I stay on.

[Reporter] The problem originated from the Social Action Party, but the party still remains in the government. Don't you think that this will affect the image of the government?
[Chatchai] Well, I have tried to solve the problem. Don't ask me such a question. We are now at the start again. What is finished is finished. Now we cannot make the same mistake again. [end recording]

More Chatchai Comments

BK2508044690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Aug 90 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan reiterated yesterday he planned to reshuffle his Cabinet after the budget bill is passed early next month and claimed there were some "elements" trying to undermine democracy. He was not specific on who those elements were but said they had been making negative comments about his government. "They never have anything positive to say. They criticize the elections. They criticize the government and Parliament. They talk too much," he told reporters in an interview at the home of former House Speaker Prasit Kanchanawat in Chachoengsao Province.

The prime minister stressed that there would be a Cabinet reshuffle after the House passes the budget bill for the 1991 fiscal year early next month. But he declined to comment on the possible composition of the new Cabinet. When asked whether he planned to bring the Solidarity Party, the biggest opposition party, into the Cabinet, Chatchai said: "I have not considered that yet." He also refused to comment on his meeting on Thursday with Chaloemphan Siwikon, secretary general of the Solidarity Party. When asked about the possibility of his dissolving the House, Chatchai only said: "I will tell you when I decide to dissolve the House." Saying that he still has confidence in the country's democratic system, Chatchai said the political situation would improve after changes in the government.

Sources said Chatchai returned to the Government House the same evening and went into a meeting with his team of advisers. Montri Phongphanit, secretary general of the Social Action Party, was waiting when he returned to his home in Soi Rajakru with his advisers.

Montri was instrumental in convincing former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot to come out of his political retirement to take the helm of the Social Action Party on Wednesday to save the party from being left out of the Cabinet in the event of a reshuffle.

Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-archa, Chat Thai Party secretary general, yesterday repeated Chatchai's affirmation that the Cabinet reshuffle would take place after the parliamentary passage of the budget bill. Banhan also denied speculation that the SAP had been targetted to be dropped from the government coalition. In a related development yesterday, Thammasat University's Student Union called on Chatchai to resign as prime minister to show his responsibility for the scandals surrounding the government. The union's president, Chana Phasuksakun, said that during the past two years of the current government's term, the premier has not shown his commitment to democracy or the courage to work for better lives for the people. The premier should take responsibility for the government's failure to suppress corruption such as that mentioned by former deputy interior minister Santi Chaiwirattana after he was sacked, the student leader said. Chana said student activists would distribute questionnaires to people to sound out whether they want Chatchai to quit.

Further on Response to Iraq-Kuwait Situation

Praphat Arrives in Jordan

BK2508153490 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Report from Jordan by Yupha Phetcharit]

[Excerpts] Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan is now in Jordan to oversee the evacuation of Thai workers. Upon its arrival at the Jordanian airport, the Thai delegation was welcomed by the permanent secretary of the Jordanian Foreign Ministry.

Thailand asked Jordan to open the border to take the people in. Jordan said that it had never closed the border completely, but allowed entry for those people whose countries sent authorities to take back their people. Jordan would only let those with final destinations in because the country is now faced with the problem of severe food shortage. It is impossible to open the country to take all refugees flocking to the border. More than 100,000 have already entered Jordan.

The permanent secretary of the Jordanian Foreign Ministry said that the Jordanian authorities had never rejected Thai nationals' requests for entry as there are Thai authorities to take care of them and arrange for their evacuation back home. [passage omitted] Several countries have provided assistance, especially in food supplies, for Jordan. From the Jordanian airport, the deputy foreign minister went to the evacuation center near Amman. There were 1,360 Thai workers there, including about 70 women and a 2-year-old boy. The mother said that the baby's presence made it easier for her to get out of Kuwait. [passage omitted]

Jordan 'Reluctant' on Evacuation Center

BK2508050990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Aug 90 p A2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Amman—Jordan is reluctant to allow Thailand to set up a temporary evacuation centre to arrange the repatriation of Thai nationals stranded here, a senior Jordanian official said. Mustasim Ismail Bilbelsi, permanent secretary for foreign affairs, told reporters after a brief discussion with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan that Thai officials here should coordinate evacuation of its citizens with local relief agencies.

As of yesterday, some 1,589 Thais were taking refuge in Jordan after escaping from Iraq and Kuwait, which was invaded by Iraqi troops on August 2. "We foresee problems in setting up a centre here. Let us be realistic. Thailand is not the only country that has requested it," he said.

However, Bilbelsi assured Thailand that the border would not be entirely sealed off as earlier reported. "There will be exceptions, of course," he said. He explained the exceptions were for foreigners, including Thais who "have a guaranteed exit from Jordan", meaning refugees whose countries have arranged for their transport out of the country. "In the case of Thais, I see no problems. You have good evacuation plans," Bilbelsi said.

Because food supplies and sanitation systems have become inadequate to accommodate all the 120,000 foreigners who have fled into Jordan, Bilbelsi said Jordan had decided to close its border temporarily until all escapees currently on its soil are repatriated. Instead of setting up an office here, Bilbelsi suggested Thailand ask for help from a Jordanian relief organization, the Hashimite Relief Committee, which will be responsible for the evacuation of all foreign nationals.

Meanwhile, Praphat who arrived here Thursday night to try and make arrangements for an evacuation centre said Palestinian Liberation Organization representatives in Jordan yesterday pledged to help Thai workers leave Kuwait and Iraq safely. Praphat said he asked a PLO delegation he met with to urge Iraq to allow Thais to leave Kuwait without making any difficulties.

Kopsak Chutikun, an ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, said Thailand has good contacts in the Middle East which are proving useful to ensure the safe return of Thais stranded there. There are still up to 3,500 Thais remaining in Kuwait and 3,000 in Iraq. Kopsak and Thai officials in Amman said an office space for an evacuation centre was necessary to speed up the repatriation of Thai citizens. Thailand does not have an embassy in Jordan. Mohair Belfour, the Thai honourary consul in Jordan, said by next weekend several thousand more Thais were expected to arrive in Jordan, prompting efforts to arrange even more flights from Amman to Bangkok.

'Arafat Offers To Help Thai Workers

BK2508021990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Aug 90 pp 1,3

[By Suraphon Thuan-ngoen]

[Text] Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat has made a surprise offer to help escort stranded Thai workers out of occupied Kuwait. 'Arafat's offer was conveyed to a high-level Thai delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan currently visiting here by a PLO representative immediately after its arrival on Thursday night.

Mr Praphat is leading a team of Foreign Ministry and Labour Department officials on a visit to coordinate the evacuation home of Thai workers currently being given sanctuary here after fleeing from Kuwait through Iraq. Mr Praphat told a group of Thai reporters accompanying him on the trip that the PLO, which maintains embassies both in Baghdad, Iraq and in Amman, offered to guarantee the safety of every Thai worker on the way out of the occupied zone. He said the PLO representative during the one-hour meeting with him had telephoned Baghdad and secured an official assurance from the Iraqi authorities that Iraq would allow all Thai workers to leave Kuwait under a PLO escort.

The Thai workers would be taken in a convoy of vehicles from Kuwait through Baghdad under PLO escort at the rate of 250 people a day. The PLO has agreed to send its men to inform Thai workers at various construction camps in Kuwait to pass the information on to all Thais who want to join the evacuation. Mr Praphat said he felt very glad the PLO had agreed to play a big role in helping evacuate Thai workers from Kuwait in the face of various constraints the Government was facing in its attempts to move the workers to safety.

The PLO has in recent months been seeking official recognition from Thailand. Thailand has evacuated most Thai embassy staff in Kuwait, leaving only three officials to coordinate the evacuation of the estimated 3,500 Thai workers still in the occupied country. Thailand is also trying to convince Baghdad to allow the Thai embassy in Kuwait to remain open to help Thai workers following Iraq's ultimatum for all foreign embassy staff to leave the occupied territory by yesterday.

Mr Praphat said the PLO had maintained good relations with both Iraq and Jordan and had embassies in both Baghdad and Kuwait. The deputy minister said Thailand would pay any expenses the PLO incurred in taking the Thai workers out to Jordan. The PLO has agreed to help find buses for use in transporting the Thai workers out and had already requested Baghdad to help facilitate the evacuation of Thais as a special case.

Amman, which expressed strong appreciation of the visit by Mr Praphat—the first at a high level from a country which has workers seeking asylum in Jordan—has agreed to open its border to take in Thai workers from Kuwait. By yesterday, about 1,360 Thais had already fled across Iraq into Jordan for temporary sanctuary and all would be flown home on chartered flights from the Jordanian capital. Mr Praphat said the only problems in the evacuation of the workers were that all the expenses had to be paid in cash and it is difficult to find buses to transport them.

Government Plans Ship Evacuation

BK2508071290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Chanchai Chairungruang, deputy spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, disclosed that the Thai Government has made plans to evacuate Thai workers from Kuwait and Iraq by ship if necessary. The evacuation will be carried out by way of Jordan. In connection with this matter, the Thai cabinet has approved a proposal to set up a center to facilitate repatriation of Thai workers in Jordan.

The spokesman said during his recent trip to the Middle East Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin requested the cooperation of Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia should it become necessary to evacuate Thai workers into these countries or transit through them. They responded positively to the requests. Therefore, no problems are expected concerning the evacuation of Thai workers from Kuwait and Iraq. The repatriation of Thai workers from the Middle East has been carried out by plane. In the future, if the situation in Iraq and Kuwait intensifies or if there is need to repatriate Thai workers en masse, they may have to be evacuated by ship as mentioned earlier.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan has been in Jordan since 23 August. He has discussed with the Government of Jordan the setting up of a center to assist Thai workers in that country. He thanked its government for its assistance and cooperation in allowing Thai workers to enter Jordan before returning to Thailand. He also visited Thai workers who are staying in Jordan. The deputy foreign minister is scheduled to return to Thailand the morning of 26 August.

Praphat, Workers Return

BK2608144790 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan has returned from Jordan this morning with a group of 237 Thai workers from Kuwait and Iraq.

The deputy foreign minister and his delegation paid a two-day visit to Jordan to ask Jordanian authorities to open the border for Thai workers running away from war. Most of the 237 workers who returned with him today were hired by the Hyundai Company. The representative of the group thanked the deputy foreign minister who acted on behalf of the government in bringing them back home. The workers handed over to the deputy foreign minister, in a gesture of thanks, the picture of their majesties the king and queen and the Thai flag they kept while at work in Kuwait.

The deputy foreign minister reported that tension is growing in the Persian Gulf. He said that Thai workers will return gradually with the cooperation of the Jordanian government. There are about 2,000 workers in Kuwait, and about 1,000 in Iraq. They will gradually return. He said that the Thai embassy in Kuwait will not be closed despite the deadline set by Iraq for closure of all foreign embassies there.

[Begin Praphat recording] We will keep our officials there until all our workers are out. Yet, we will not legally close our embassy. The mission will maintain the status of an embassy which recognizes the Kuwaiti government. [end recording]

According to the latest report received today, 605 Thai workers arrived in Jordan. The group will return to Bangkok tomorrow. There are about 1,600 Thai workers left in Baghdad, Iraq, and about 2,000 were at the border awaiting entry into Jordan. Thai authorities have left for the area to receive those workers.

Envoy to Iraq Interviewed on Crisis

BK2508040390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Aug 90 p A8

["Excerpts" of Interview with Munir Shihab Ahmad al-Bayati, Iraqi ambassador to Thailand, by NATION Editor-in-chief Sutthichai Yun over Bangkok TV Channel 3 on 23 August]

[Text] [Yun] What will happen if the United States attacks Iraq tomorrow?
[Al-Bayati] The Iraqi people will defend their own cause together with the freedom and gains we have accomplished with Kuwait. We shall use every means to defend our country and our course of action will be legitimized in the Arab world with every Arab supporting us.

[Yun] It is said that your country has chemical weapons and Iraq would not hesitate to use them if it is attacked. What are your comments?
[Al-Bayati] We won't hesitate to use any form of weapons if attacked by the Americans and the British. In this case, let the Americans think before us. The Americans would have to soften their stance and not us. It is they not us who sent thousands of troops hundreds and thousands of miles across the Middle East to be in Saudi Arabia. We are not aggressors because we are a small country.

[Yun] You mentioned that Iraq never actually invaded Kuwait. So what is it actually?
[Al-Bayati] I will tell you something my dear friend. Kuwait until World War I was a part of Iraq in the district of Basra. After World War I, the British came and they separated Iraq and installed the Al-Sabah family to authorise the theft.

Now imagine, billions of dollars have been put into the personal accounts of the Emir's family at the expense of other Arabs who are starving. The Al-Sabah family is squandering this money on gambling and women and this is absolutely unjust and inhumane.

[Yun] Iraq at present is keeping more than 10,000 Western foreigners as hostages. What is the reason for it?
[Al-Bayati] Let me stress that they're not hostages. This is the term used by US President George Bush. They will live with us, eat like us, they will drink milk like us and they will starve like us. And we're not the first to do it.

The Americans themselves have done it in World War II. They detained American citizens of Japanese origin when Japan bombed Pearl Harbour. About 600,000 were put in concentration camps.

So why is the Western world blaming us for taking hostages when the Americans are preparing to invade Iraq? The Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait are treated like VIP guests.

[Yun] But your country has scattered these foreigners in various strategic military locations and plan to use them as a human shield. How do you explain this course of action?
[Al-Bayati] Please do not listen to fabricated stories put out by the Americans and the Saudis. This is not at all true.

[Yun] Then where are they kept?
[Al-Bayati] I'm an ambassador here in Bangkok and so I have no idea. For the Americans and the British, their own kinds are precious. But what about the Palestinians?

Nobody cares about them despite the fact that Israel often kills hundreds of Palestinians. Peace has always been our way of life and these foreigners are safe and living like Iraqis.

[Yun] What if the first shot is fired from Saudi Arabia, would Iraq then attack the Arab country?
[Al-Bayati] These are all American propaganda. The Saudis have listened to the US which claims that Iraq will attack their country. It is highly unimaginable that we will attack the most sacred land in the Muslim world. This is actually a conspiracy against our country.

[Yun] So what do you propose is the next step towards a solution to the present crisis?
[Al-Bayati] The solution should come from the U.S. They should withdraw their troops from Saudi Arabia and remove the sanctions and embargo against our country.

[Yun] But the Americans want Iraq to pull out of Kuwait.

[Al-Bayati] This is ridiculous. How can we pull out from our homeland? There's no way we'll leave Kuwait. We shall fight to be in the country (Kuwait) and we're very confident of our people.

[Yun] Your country's economy is not that strong to weather a protracted battle, so how is Iraq going to survive if the crisis is prolonged?
[Al-Bayati] We shall survive. We will eat our own products, our people will be alright and we will win finally. We will not be the slaves of the Americans but the slaves of ourselves and the whole Arab world will support us.

[Yun] Saddam has been called a madman, dictator and has been likened to Hitler in World War II. What are your comments about this?
[Al-Bayati] The US and United Kingdom can say what they like and can be enemies with our President. We're proud of our President and let me tell you that Saddam Husayn is a wonderful, marvellous, talented, courageous, and popular Arab leader.

[Yun] How will Iraq survive the United Nations Security Council's sanctions against it?
[Al-Bayati] We will survive the naval blockade and trade embargo against us and we have no fears about it.

[Yun] You said at the beginning of the TV programme that you had some good news about Thai workers in Iraq. Could you tell us what it's all about?
[Al-Bayati] We want to assure their families that everything is alright. The Thai workers in Iraq are in good health and they are safe. We're proud of them for contributing to the progress of Iraq for the past 15 years.

For workers who want to leave Iraq in the next few days, special flights will be arranged from Baghdad to Bangkok. I assure you, we will try our best to ensure the safety of all Thai workers.

Thai Authority Confirms No Oil Shortage

BK2508110090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Governor of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand [PTT] Anat Aphaphirom said that there is currently no oil shortage in the country, although oil prices will be higher. Therefore, the people should not worry about an oil shortage. The PTT governor gave an interview to a reporter of the Public Relations Department:

[Begin recording] [Anat] We have discussed this matter widely and analyzed the evolving situation. We believe there is no oil shortage, although oil prices will rise. The Government has already announced the oil pricing formula to be implemented in the future. Therefore, the Thai people should not worry about any shortage. There should be enough oil for our country.

[Reporter] Do you mean that, apart from the Middle East, there are still many other sources from which we can buy oil?

[Anat] Yes, apart from Iraq and Kuwait, we can still buy oil from other sources, such as Saudi Arabia or Iran. A few days ago, we bought oil from Iran. We can also buy oil from the Far East. Furthermore, ASEAN member countries have pledged to help each other to solve oil shortage problems. Therefore, for the time being, there is nothing to worry about.

[Reporter] Apart from oil-buying sources, how is the local oil reserve stock?

[Anat] According to information I have received, our oil reserve would last about 45 days if we could not import any crude or refined oil. However, we can still find places to buy the oil, and the war has not yet grown to a critical level.

[Reporter] As the price of oil has soared rapidly from more than U.S.$10 in the past to more than $30 at present, should there be any concern over the source of oil supplies?

[Anat] There should be no problem about that, as long as we accept buying it at the same prices as in the world market. The only problem is that the prices may go up. We may have to adjust local retail oil prices. The government has repeatedly said that from now on local retail oil prices should be fixed to correspond with world oil prices. In doing so, the people would then consume oil economically and retail oil prices would be fair and reasonable, relieving the government of shouldering the burden caused by unrealistic local retail oil prices.

[Reporter] As you are in charge of oil, do you want to say anything to or ask for any cooperation from the people?

[Anat] At present, saving energy is important, be it oil or electricity. If the people save oil now, they can help the country a great deal. This is because we must import a large quantity of oil while our locally-produced oil is comparatively little. When oil is more expensive, we naturally have to spend more money. Therefore, if we use oil economically, we would be able to help our country a lot. [end recording]

'Stringent' Energy Measures Contemplated

BK2608124790 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Stringent measures will be introduced in fuel consumption to cushion the effect of rising oil prices and the economy. The Committee of Petroleum Policy met yesterday at the Government House under the chairmanship of Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Kon Thappharangsi and decided on the measures to be forwarded to the cabinet next week.

According to the committee, the Gulf crisis is expected to cause high prices of petrol products, and not the shortage. Fuel consumption in the country should be minimized to cope with the situation. The committee resolved to appeal to leaders and executives to lead the public in conservation. Coal-burning cement plants will be asked to lessen their use of bunker oil to the minimum. As for electricity conserving measures to be considered in the cabinet, there are less in the opening hours for department stores and commercial complexes to 7 hours a day, with a holiday on Sunday [sentence as heard]. Prohibition of commercial lighting and decorations, fixing of opening hours for various services, shortening of radio and television air time to 11:00 p.m. daily, lessening of street light, and conservation in government agencies to be formulated accordingly.

Embassy Security Tightened

BK2708014790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] More police have been assigned to provide security for embassies in Bangkok following the Gulf crisis, Special Branch Police commander Maj-Gen Uthai Atsawalak said yesterday.

After the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, many Special Branch policemen were provided tighter security at the embassies of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, the United States and other countries involved in the conflict. The Police Department has also monitored closely any situation in the Persian Gulf which might concern Thailand, he said. However, Thailand enjoys good relations with all countries involved.

The Special Branch Police last week met appropriate authorities to discuss the situation in the Middle East. The Special Branch has maintained close contacts with the Crime Suppression Division police, Immigration Police Division and Foreign Ministry to exchange information, Maj-Gen Uthai said.

Government To Continue Backing Khmer Rouge

BK2708013390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 90 p 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Thailand will support the Khmer Rouge in the peace process while it continues to maintain informal contacts with the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government to ensure a comprehensive settlement of the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict.

In a closed-door meeting last Thursday of a special committee on Cambodia, the country's chief policy makers reaffirmed Thailand's support for the establishment of an interim authority to represent Cambodia's sovereignty, to be set up by the four Cambodian factions at an upcoming round of talks in Jakarta.

The committee, chaired by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, meets once in a while to review and assess the situation in Cambodia and Thailand's policy to the conflict. The committee was set up right after former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon took over the government. The committee comprises heads of all the security-related government agencies—the National Security Council, the National Intelligence Agency and the armed forces. Participants, according to sources attending the meeting, agreed that China has shown some flexibility in bringing peace to Cambodia.

During the recent visit here of Chinese Premier Li Peng, Li and Prime Minister Chatchai agreed to urge all the Cambodian factions to support peace plans worked out by the United Nations Security Council. China, the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge, has maintained that the communist guerrillas should be included in any political process. Vietnam, and more recently the United States and the European Community, wants to minimize the role the Khmer Rouge play in any peace settlement and prevent a return to power by the group. The communist group is held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of its countrymen when it ruled Cambodia from 1975-78.

The sources said the meeting concluded that the four factions should be able to agree on the establishment of the supreme national council, which will replace the UN seat held by the Cambodian resistance coalition government. The top policy makers also agreed that the four factions would probably be able to agree on acceptable representatives among eminent Cambodians for the interim authority.

At peace talks in Tokyo in June, the Khmer Rouge boycotted an agreement that would have split representation on the interim authority equally between the resistance group headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Phnom Penh Government. The policy makers yesterday agreed that the Khmer Rouge would have to be brought into the new council as without the group's participation there "will be no peace in Cambodia." However, the sources said if the Khmer Rouge refused to participate in the peace process, there was a possibility that Thailand and its allies would upgrade their relations with the Phnom Penh Government.

Vietnamese Boat People To Be Repatriated

BK2508122090 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] The first batch of 62 Vietnamese boat people will leave Thailand for home next week under a voluntary repatriation program organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR. UNHCR officials in Bangkok on Friday said that the 62 Vietnamese, 57 men and 5 women, will leave on Tuesday for Ho Chi Minh City aboard a plane chartered by the Vietnamese airline. The returnees are made up of those who arrived in Thailand, both before and after the cut-off date of the internationally agreed Comprehensive Plan of Action [CPA], and are not eligible for resettlement.

Under the CPA, adopted during a meeting in Kuala Lumpur, all boat people landing on the shores of members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or

ASEAN, after 14 March last year, would be subjected to screening which would separate economic migrants from refugees fleeing persecution. According to UNHCR, a total of 11,521 Vietnamese boat people have landed in Thailand as of the end of last month since the CPA measure came into force.

In the meantime, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this morning urged U.S. Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Cooperation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives [Mr. Mervin Malcolm Daimali] to convey the message to the U.S. Government to speed up the procedure of the comprehensive plan of action as it had been agreed between the countries involved in Kuala Lumpur. So far, the United States and Vietnam are reluctant to work on forced repatriation of refugees classified as economic migrants.

Five Thai Firms Form Burma Joint Ventures

BK2708024390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 90 p B4

[By Atchara Phongwutthitham]

[Text] Songsoem International Co Ltd has formed two joint venture firms with a Burmese company for sugar and beer production in Burma, Thai commercial councillor in Rangoon Kriang Bunchu reported. In addition, four other Thai companies have invested in vehicle assembly, beer and building materials distribution and offshore mining in Burma after Rangoon enacted a foreign investment law last year. However, the official said Thailand will seek to sign an agreement with Rangoon to ensure that Thai investment is protected by the Burmese authorities regardless of change of government.

Kriang said the five companies including Songsoem International, began to invest in Burma between March and June this year. Songsoem International entered into an agreement with Myanmar Foodstuff Industries, a state organization to establish two joint venture operations.

The first is called Myanmar Songsoem No 1 with a registered capital of 32.5 million jad [kyats]. Thai interests are 60 percent, while Burma controls the remaining 40 percent. This company will revive an existing sugar refinery and a brewery as well as promote sugarcane plantations.

The second company is called Myanmar Songsoem No 2 Co with a registered capital of 162.5 million [kyats]. The company, also 60 and 40 percent owned by Thai and Burmese interests, respectively, will invest in the construction of a new brewery and a liquor distillery in Rangoon. The brewery will satisfy both the domestic and export markets. In addition, Sonsoem International will invite foreign beer companies to produce their brands in Burma.

Kriang said Phonlasit Tuk-Tuk Industry also signed a contract with Myanmar Heavy Industries Co, a firm under Burma's Industry Ministry, for the assembly of tuk-tuk tricycles from completely knocked-down parts shipped from Thailand. In the initial stage, production will be about 1,500 units a month for export sales. The Thai company will pay for assembly costs in Burmese currency and use export earnings to buy Burmese goods for sales in Thailand or re-exports.

He said Bunrod Brewery Co, the producer of Singha beer, also entered into an agreement with Myanma Department Store Co for distribution of Singha beer in the Burmese market. Sales revenue will be used to buy Burmese products. Another distribution agreement was signed between Saha Phonsi Ltd of Thailand and Burma's Construction and Electrical Store for the opening of building material shops. The products will be imported from Thailand.

The last Thai company that reached an agreement with Burma between March and June was Sea Exploration and Mining Co, which joined hands with a Burmese mining enterprise for tin prospecting in Burmese territories near Victoria Point. Kriang attribted Thai companies' interests in dealing with Burma to the foreign investment law enacted late last year. According to its current policy, Burma gives top priority to foreign firms interested in hydrocarbon exploration, tin mining, garment production and hotel construction.

Prior to the five companies' deals with Burma, four other firms from Thailand received licences to operate in Burma, including Union Farm Construction Co and Songthai Construction and Trading Co. To assure Thai businessmen that their ventures in Burma will not face unprecedented political risks, the officials said Thailand had asked Burma to sign a bilateral agreement to protect Thai investment. Copies of similar agreements signed with other countries were forwarded but Burma had not replied yet, he said.

Kriang said Burma is a suitable place for Thai companies to open new markets and manufacturing facilities to help develop the neighbouring economy. Although Burma has rich natural resources, it lacks capital and technology for national development. More Thai firms are expected to go into Burma when the political climate is more favourable. The volume of bilateral trade between Thailand and Burma was a record US$108.40 million last year, up 45.8 percent from 1988. During the first four months of this year, the volume was already US46.97 million, up 79.14 percent from the same period last year.

Banks To Raise Lending Rates to 15 Percent

BK2108032790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Aug 90 p 17

[Text] Bangkok Bank managing director Damrong Kritsanamara said the bank would increase its minimum lending rate (MLR) and minimum overdraft rate (MOR), the rates which the bank charges to its prime clients, by 0.5 percent to 15 percent. He said the rate increase was needed because the bank had pushed up its fixed deposit rates by the same margin. The one-year fixed deposit rate has been adjusted from 12 percent to 12.5 percent annum.

The bank decided to offer higher deposit rates to prevent its clients from investing their deposits elsewhere, or shifting the money to other banks that offer better rates. "For example, in normal circumstances our bank would this month receive around 6,000-7,000 million baht in deposits, but up till now we have seen only 1,000 million baht coming in. So we just cannot sit quiet doing nothing." Besides raising the one-year fixed deposit rate, the MLR and MOR, by half a percentage point, housing loans will also be affected.

The housing loan rate is normally based on the one-year deposit rate. "We will now charge around 16-16.5 percent for housing loans depending on the amount of loan," he said. The higher deposit rate will have some effect on revenue, but he said the bank would try to boost its fee income to compensate for the loss. For the second half of this year the bank has set a profit target of 3,100-3,200 million baht.

Thai Farmers Bank President Banyong Lamsam said his bank would also follow suit in adjusting the MLR and MOR upward by half a percentage point to 15 percent. Union Bank of Bangkok and Bank of Asia have also confirmed they will increase their lending rates from Friday. Suchet Seksan of Union Bank said the bank would raise the MLR and MOR on Friday.

Chunlakon Singhakowin of Bank of Asia said in addition to the loan rate increase, his bank would also increase its three, six and 12-month fixed deposit rates from 12 percent, 12.25 percent and 12.5 percent to 12.5 percent, 12.75 percent and 13 percent respectively.

Vietnam

VNA Interviews Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodia

BK2708102590 Hanoi VNA in English 0800 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted an interview to VNA, pointing to the remaining questions of a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodia issue.

Following are questions and answers:

Question 1: Now, there have appeared many signs of a possibility to reach a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue in the coming period. What is your opinion about this (query).

Answer: That's true. The basic and long-standing questions regarding the international and internal aspects of the Cambodia issue have been agreed upon. They are: The complete withdrawal of foreign troops under international witness, the non-restoration of the genocidal regime, the ceasefire and an end to foreign military aid, the respect for Cambodia's independence, neutrality and non-alignment, the exercise of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination through free, democratic, and fair general elections with international assurance and under international supervision. Only some temporary questions remain during the transitional period from the signing of the agreements on Cambodia to the holding of general elections, viz, the question of the administrations and armies of the Cambodian parties, the setting up of a supreme national reconciliation council and the role of the United Nations. As for the question of the genocidal regime, no one defends it or demands its restoration. The difference remains in how to formulate it in the documents.

Question 2: What is the difference of opinions between the parties on the remaining questions (query).

Answer: One side demands that the administrations and armies of the Cambodian parties be completely dismantled and that the supreme national reconciliation council or the United Nations have full legislative and executive power to rule Cambodia. Meanwhile, the other maintains that since the highest political and military efforts over the past 11 years have failed to abolish the status quo in Cambodia, what the other side has failed to achieve on the battlefield cannot be achieved at the negotiating table. The danger is that the abolition of the existing administrations and armies in Cambodia, which is in essence abolition of the administration and army of the State of Cambodia which is controlling almost the totality of the territory, will lead to chaos throughout Cambodia. That is actually what the genocidal Pol Pot clique has longed for so that they could easily restore the genocidal regime in Cambodia. Many UN specialists have pointed out that without relying on the existing administration apparatus in Cambodia, the United Nations will not have the financial and manpower resources to fulfill its tasks in Cambodia.

Question 3: How, as some people argue, can really free, democratic and armies of the Cambodia parties still remain (query) [sentence as received].

Answer: In Nicaragua, general elections were held when the administration and army of the Nicaraguan government existed and functioned normally. And in Namibia, general elections were also conducted while the South African colonial administration still remained. The general elections in Nicaragua and Namibia were both organized by the then existing administrations under the supervision of the United Nations and foreign countries, and were recognized by the world as genuinely free, democratic and fair. Obviously, that can be achieved in Cambodia, too.

Question 4: How will power be shared between the supreme national council or the provisional administrative body of the United Nations and the administrations of the Cambodian parties (query).

Answer: One side demands that the supreme national council or the United Nations be granted full executive and legislative power to rule over Cambodia. The other holds that the administrations of the Cambodian parties should continue to exercise power, maintain public order and security, ensure normal life as well as all economic, educational, cultural, medical and social activities for the sake of the population, while the supreme national council or the United Nations is responsible for supervising the implementation by all parties of the signed agreements and the organization of really free, democratic and fair general elections. It should be recalled that in Namibia and Nicaragua there were neither supreme national councils nor provisional administrative bodies of the United Nations.

Question 5: Would you elaborate on the power sharing between the supreme national council and the provisional administrative body of the United Nations (query).

Answer: The general public holds that the supreme national council would be the symbol of national sovereignty and unity while the provisional administrative body of the United Nations should function as the supervisor of the implementation of the signed agreements and the organization of general elections.

Question 6: Public opinion holds that the supreme national council should be set up at an early date. What are the obstacles (query).

Answer: China and the Pol Pot clique demand that the supreme national council be set up on the basis of the four Cambodian parties. That runs counter to the Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement in Tokyo which provides that the supreme national council be set up with an equal number of representatives from the two governments, namely the State of Cambodia and the Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea (which includes three factions). The Polpotists demand for the participation of the four parties because they want to be recognized as a legitimate organization with the right of veto. Many concerned countries have declared that the genocidal clique cannot be recognized as legitimate and cannot have the right of veto. Nevertheless, we do not demand that they be totally excluded, and we can accept them as one of the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea, excluding their ringleaders guilty of bloody crimes. The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council have rejected the four-party status of Cambodia and accepted the members of the supreme national council in their personal capacity. Yet, the Pol Pot clique has not given up its demand for the recognition of the four-party status. We think that the supreme national council should meet as soon as possible.

Question 7: So, in your opinion, who has goodwill and who obstructs a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodia issue (query).

Answer: That Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam decided to unilaterally withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by September 1989 has settled one of the two pivotal questions in the political solution to the Cambodia issue. The complete pull-out of Vietnamese troops has testified to our good faith for a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue and paved the way for such a settlement. But, how have the parties directly involved responded to that decision of strategic significance? They have not yet ceased their military aid as called for by the Soviet Union and the United States, instead have taken advantage of that act of goodwill to massively increase their military supplies for the Pol Pot clique and help them step up their military activities in the 1989-90 dry season. The complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops has opened the prospect of peace, while the massive increase of military supplies and the broadening of the war by the Polpotists have caused deep concern among public opinion about the possibility of restoration of the genocidal regime in Cambodia.

Question 8: Could you elaborate on the necessary efforts to settle the Cambodia issue by peaceful means (query).

Answer: Since the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, the State of Cambodia has stood firm politically, economically and militarily. Yet, the State of Cambodia has made many contributions to a peaceful solution. Though it is controlling more than 90 percent of the Cambodian territory, it has not demanded monopoly or 90 percent of power in Cambodia. The State of Cambodia has initiated the formation of a supreme national council and accepted Prince Sihanouk's stand that the council include 12 members equally shared between the two existing governments in Cambodia. The other side which controls only three percent of the territory demands that power be equally shared among the four factions, in other words, it demands three-fourths of the power.

Over the past 11 years, the United Nations has persisted in its stand of supporting Democratic Kampuchea and opposing the State of Cambodia. Nevertheless, the State of Cambodia is willing to accept a broad role of the United Nations in supervising the implementation of the signed agreements on Cambodia and the organization of general elections in Cambodia on the condition that the United Nations stops recognizing Democatic Kampuchea at the United Nations.

Through the three major questions mentioned above (the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, the formation of the supreme national council and the role of the United Nations), the world public can see clearly who are determined to peacefully settle the Cambodia issue and who are obstructing a peaceful settlement.

Question 9: How come that China and the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea still claim that Vietnam has not yet withdrawn all its troops and even sent troops back to Cambodia (query).

Answer: At present, that is the argument of only China and 'Democratic Kampuchea'. They have used it as an excuse to sabotage the peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue, to continue China's aid to the Polpotists and to counter the condemnation of the genocidal regime and the prevention of the recurrence of genocide in Cambodia. When we decided to totally withdraw our troops, we invited many countries to observe the withdrawal. However, China and a number of other countries refused to come. We also declared we agreed to accept UN supervision of Vietnam's total troop withdrawal.

Vietnam's total troop withdrawal was a decision of strategic significance. It has created favorable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue. Since Vietnam pulled out all its troops, the State of Cambodia has continued to control the situation, the Polpotists have failed to reverse the situation despite their biggest efforts. That is the strategic failure of the Pol Pot force.

Many foreign newsmen and politicians asked us whether Vietnam would send back its troops to Cambodia if the genocidal Polpotists captured Phnom Penh again. We have made it clear that that would be the responsibility of the world community, especially of those countries which have condemned Vietnam for sending troops into Cambodia. As for us, we have fulfilled our duty.

Question 10: How do you evaluate the scheme of the other side during the talks (query).

Answer: The other side has persistently demanded the four-party status. It demands that the other countries recognize the Polpotists and give them the right of veto. It resolutely refuses to condemn the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to prevent the recurrence of genocide in Cambodia. At the same time, it stubbornly asks for the elimination of both administrations and disarmament of all sides. By so doing, the other side shows that it has not abandoned the scheme to restore the genocidal regime in Cambodia. Everyone can see that to eliminate the two administrations and the armies of all sides in essence amounts to abolishing the State of Cambodia which is controlling nearly 100 percent of the territory and disarming the State of Cambodia. Everybody also knows that the Polpotists' armed forces are hiding in the jungle and with the weapons they have stocked in the jungle they could carry on the war for seven to ten more years. This also means that the military force of the State of Cambodia, the main force to fight against the Polpotist genocidal clique, is to be disarmed, while the military force and weapons of the genocidal clique would be in the main preserved. It is for the vital interests of the Cambodian people that the State of Cambodia cannot accept army regroupment and disarmament.

Question 11: If the armies of all sides are not regrouped and dismantled, how could a cease-fire be effected and how could general elections be held in genuine freedom, democracy and equality (query).

Answer: In Nicaragua, even without army regroupment and disarmament, a cease-fire was effected and genuinely free and democratic general elections were held. Such an experience could be applied in Cambodia. The State of Cambodia agrees to an on-the-spot cease-fire, a military standstill, a stop to all troop operations and movements and a ban on all troop deplacement [as received] out of the places of stationing. If they have to go out of their places of stationing, they are not allowed to carry weapons. Neither would the army be allowed to interfere in the general elections. The State of Cambodia holds that all sides have to inform the U.N. supervising body of the above-mentioned and the United Nations has to strictly supervise their observance.

Question 12: How do you evaluate the nature of the remaining differences and questions in the Cambodia issue?

Answer: Those are questions of a provisional character which exist only in the transitional period and will disappear after the general elections. If in Namibia and Nicaragua they needed not solve such questions and still general elections were held in real freedom, democracy and equality, why then in Cambodia could we not pass over them and go straight to general elections in freedom, democracy, and equality. General elections is the most decisive question. We shouldn't let ourselves bog down in unsubstantial matters which would delay the holding of general elections.

On the other hand, there can't be imposition by foreign countrie pending questions which belong to Cambodia's sovereignty and which can be decided only by Cambodians themselves. The two agreements on July 16 and 17 among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are related to these questions. Vietnam's position is to respect the Cambodian parties' decision concerning the two agreements of the five permanent member countries of the U.N. Security Council.

Voice of Vietnam Interviews U.S. Senator Lugar

BK2408141090 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 90

["Excerpt" of interview with visiting U.S. Senator Richard Lugar by unidentified Voice of Vietnam correspondent; place and date of interview not given; first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] Senator Richard Lugar, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has made a visit to Vietnam. During his stay here, Mr. Richard Lugar granted an interview to the Voice of Vietnam. Asked about the prospect for the Vietnam-U.S. relations in the coming period, Mr. Richard Lugar said:

[Begin Lugar recording] Vietnamese-U.S. relationship, we believe, will progress as both of us work on the Cambodian issues and bring those issues toward a solution. Clearly, that is a very important part of our relationship, as is the work that we have been doing together with regard to the prisoner of war/missing in action issue. And while we are here we will be continuing our visits as to progress on resolving the problem of Americans who were prisoners of war and missing in action in Vietnam.

The American people are eager to know of the degree of cooperation of Vietnam in both of these issues of a solution to the Cambodia as well as the missing in action/prisoner of war issue. And we look forward on reporting our findings to President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker and the American people.

It is true that many American businesmen are deeply interested in Vietnam and we believe that a large country of 65 million people, productive people with many resources, will prove to be in the future a very important trading partner. Our mission is undoubtedly one of many conversations that will take place now in the new dialogue between our two countries. But we welcome this dialogue. We welcome the understanding that comes from hearing from the prime minister of Vietnam and the foreign minister, as we learned so much from both already and look forward to future conversations during our visits. [end recording]

About the Cambodian issue, Mr. Lugar said:

[Begin Lugar recording] We have visited with the prime minister of Vietnam on actions that Vietnam could take to make sure that the Hun Sen government participates vigorously in the supreme national council idea, which would be the prelude for free and fair elections in Cambodia. The United States has pledged to continue active diplomacy in encouraging the Chinese to make certain that the Khmer Rouge participate fully in the supreme national council. Likewise, the United States will be active in making certain that Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann and others take part in that. In other words, the United States and Vietnam, we believe, can be constructive forces in trying to make certain a supreme national council is formed to begin with, and moves ahead under United Nations supervision, and the conference of Paris, in which the French and the Indonesians are taking some lead, toward a comprehensive election of the people of Cambodia in which they determine their leadership. Now we would admit that there may be many parties throwing obstacles into the Supreme National Council idea or the election idea. We're mindful of that, but we look forward now to working more vigorously with Vietnam to see what our two countries can achieve in this relationship.

We've come as part of our policy of direct dialogue with Vietnam. This is a change in our policy as we approach, together with Vietnam, solution of the Cambodian issue. We have visited with the prime minister specifically about how both of our governments might be helpful in bringing the various parties in dispute in Cambodia to a solution. And we have appreciated that conversation. [end recording]

Writer Views U.S. 'Difficulties' in Gulf

BK2508111590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Kim Lien "essay"]

[Text] Since Iraq sent its troops into Kuwait, the United States has brought a large number of troops to the region. This is the largest-ever militry operation conducted by the United States in the Middle East since its war of aggression against Vietnam. So far, there have been 230 giant C-141 military transport planes, which can each transport 200 troopers and 34 tons of equipment, 40 C-5 planes, which can each carry 340 troopers and 130 tons of equipment, 60 bombers, 48 combat planes, and many attacking helicopters, radar reconnaissance planes, antisubmarine aircraft, tanks, and artillery of all sorts. On 16 August the United States further sent to Saudi Arabia many F-117A Stealth fighters, the most advanced type of the U.S. Air Force. So far, there have been only 59 planes of this type manufactured by the United States.

Earlier, U.S. Secretary of Defense said that the U.S. Administration is considering the possibility of calling up a portion of its army reserves totalling as many as 40,000 to deal with the Gulf crisis. He said that U.S. President Bush is authorized to mobilize as many as 200,0000 troopers and that the U.S. force will maintain its presence in the Gulf area for a long period of time.

Along with its troop buildup in the Gulf, the United States has also sought to draw its Western allies into military activities in the region.

Commenting on Bush's order to introduce troops in the Gulf, THE NEW YORK TIMES said: It is apparent that Bush wants to show Iraq that any attacks by Iraq on Saudi Arabia will ammount to a direct confrontation with the United States and will lead to the U.S. use of all its military might to fight Iraq. This U.S. action has aroused strong reactions from many Arab countries. On 11 August in Sanaa, Yemen, thousands of people tried to storm the U.S. and Saudi Arabian Embassies to protest against the U.S. introduction of troops into Saudi Arabia. Similar demonstrations have also flared up in the capitals of Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Mauritania, and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

The Tunisian president said that Saudi Arabia should have called for help from Arab countries before it sought assistance from the United States. The Jordanian king affirmed that if the U.S. forces opened fire at any Arab soldiers, they will face angry reactions from the Arab world.

LE FIGARO observed: In Lebanon, the hatre of the Americans has exceeded the sceptism about Saddam. On 13 August the Palestinian Communist Party issued a statement pointing out that the United States is taking advantage of the complex situation in the Middle East to increase its military presence there so as to prepare to invade Iraq and other nearby Arab countries in an attempt to subdue the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

For its part, the French paper LIBERATION held that the United States' unilateral adoption of blockade measures against Iraq is an erroneous step arousing indignation and concern among the world community. The paper also cited difficulties encountered by the United States in its troop deployment such as having had to muster 70 percent of its transportation means to establish the largest-ever airlift since the Vietnam war. For the

F-15 planes deployed in the Gulf alone, each month they consume U.S.$23 million worth of fuel. The United States has had to import this fuel from Singapore and to form a strong flotilla to ship the fuel to the region at a time when the price of this type of fuel in Singapore has increased by 40 percent. This is not to mention food and drinking water. Each day, 100,000 U.S. soldiers in Saudi Arabia consume 200 tons of food and 9,000 tons of drinking water. Meanwhile, drinking water in that country is even scarcer than oil. The expenses will increase sharply with the time.

The tension in the Gulf has also caused the oil price in a number of countries, including the United States, to skyrocket. The retail gasoline and oil price in the United States has increased by over 16 percent in the past few days.

In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. secretary of the treasury said the domestic growth rate will gradually reduce to zero due to the consequences of the Gulf crisis. American economists held that the crisis will cause more difficulties to efforts to narrow down the budget deficit.

Reporting on the U.S. public opinion on the U.S. intervention in the Middle East, an article by (Henri Vier) in the French paper LE MONDE said: The spectre of the Vietnam war of aggression still holds and the majority of Americans fear that their intervention will lead to a prolonged war. The American press also attacked the way the Pentagon has reacted. The paper LIBERATION said the troop maneuvers in Egypt is inaappropriate and quoted an ex-U.S. secretary of defense as saying that no U.S. military interventions will be successful if they are not supported by the U.S. people. The U.S. President also pessimistically observed that there is still no way out for the Gulf. What is favored by public opinion is that one should not use one conflict to solve another. The Gulf crisis should be left for settlement by the Arab countries themselves.

Report on Possible 'Espionage' by Foreign Guests

BK2508031490 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Report by H.B.]

[Text] In connection with the "open-door" policy, particularly in the framework of the law on foreign investment, more and more foreign nationals are traveling to our country for sight-seeing trips or for market research... According to statistics released by the city public security service, in Ho Chi Minh City alone, within six months—from 15 November 1989 to 26 May 1990—31,276 foreigners and overseas Vietnamese traveled to the city. The figure of foreign guests was 19,620, a 36 percent increase over the same period last year. These foreign guests included 11,199 Americans, 1,875 Japanese, and 1,768 Frenchmen. The rest consisted of citizens of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and so forth. Most of these foreign guests traveled to the city on sight-seeing tours (8,691 people) or for market research (6,931 people). The rest were journalists (395 people), specialists, and members of humanitarian organizations. Of the 11,656 overseas Vietnamese who traveled to the city during the period under review, 4,121 were from the United States, 1,954 from France, 1,261 from Canada, and the rest from other countries. Most of the overseas Vietnamese guests went to the city for sight-seeing trips or for family visits.

Most of the foreign guests and returning overseas Vietnamese were people of goodwill who wanted to tour the country, conduct business investment surveys, or visit family. They strictly complied with the State of Vietnam's regulations on entering, visiting, and exiting. Nonetheless, a few people have taken advantage of the open-door policy and the shortcomings in management by the agencies concerned to carry out activities contrary to Vietnam's law, thus adversely affecting social order. Worse still, some people have carried out activities detrimental to Vietnam's national security, and the public security service has collected enough evidence of these actions.

On 23 April, the Ho Chi Minh City public security service detained Mr. Michael David Morrow, a U.S. citizen who said he was on a "sight-seeing" tour of the city, but who actually carried out activities detrimental to Vietnam's national security. Before being expelled, Mr. Morrow submitted an application for release in which he admitted to having carried out activities in violation of Vietnam's law. At the end of 1989, the city public security service discovered the case of Mr. John Roger, a U.S. citizen who committed violations against Vietnam's law, and eventually expelled him. Of late, Mr. Keith Francis Pemaio and his spouse, Mrs. Pemaio Galy Get Simpe [as published], both U.S. citizens, carried out illegal activities while on a "sight-seeing" tour of the city. At first, the couple told the tourist company that they would stay in Vung Tau, but later they moved into the city and stayed there without official permission. They also carried out activities in violation of Vietnam's law. On 6 May, the city public security service filed a report and issued a warning note to Mr. and Mrs. Keith Francis Pemaio for these violations.

The city public security service also disclosed that in a 15-day-long inspection drive directed at a number of international hotels in the city early this year, it had discovered many violations of domicile regulations by foreign guests and overseas Vietnamese visiting their homeland. Of these, six cases involved foreign nationals in transit who failed to stay at the prescribed places. According to the city's regulations at present, foreign guests in transit are only allowed to stay temporarily at hotels in Tan Binh (Tan Binh Precinct). These people, however, checked in at other hotels in the city. In many cases, foreign guests registered to stay in one place but actually stayed in another. At times these people registered to stay in Dong Nai or Vung Tau but checked in at various hotels in the city instead. According to the current regulation, a hotel can only provide accommodations to foreign guests or overseas Vietnamese who have registered to stay at that hotel. Nevertheless, some hotels have, at times, ignored this regulation and have acceded to the request of guests in an unprincipled manner. The city public security service once discovered that two overseas Vietnamese from the United States, although registered to stay in Dong Nai, were allowed to check in at the Le Lai Hotel by its responsible personnel.

Another fact that should be pointed out here is that sometimes the organs concerned have failed to arrange for or urge foreign tourists to fill out their domicile registration forms despite the fact that their stay in the city has exceeded the deadline for domicile registration. According to regulations, all organs concerned must complete all domicile registration procedures for foreign nationals 48 hours after their arrival in Vietnam (host organs must be responsible for their guests and tourist agencies must be responsible for their customers). However, as reported by the city public security service recently, there were six cases in which foreign nationals had been in our country for up to 13 days but the organs concerned still had not asked them to fill out their domicile registration forms. When the Doc Lap Hotel allowed these people to check in (at their request), it failed to ask whether they had submitted their domicile registration forms to any responisible organ.

It is natural for all nations to impose exit, entry, domicile, and travel regulations on foreigners traveling in their territory. Such regulations have been enforced by our state. The city public security service disclosed that many foreign nationals traveling to the city had correctly and satisfactorily conformed to these regulations and laws. However, we must expose and severely punish those elements engaged in espionage work who travel to our country under certain covers to carry out activities aimed at opposing our socialist regime and sabotaging our people's livelihood. All organs concerned must scrupulously enforce various state regulations concerning the control of foreign nationals. This is to create favorable conditions for those with goodwill and those who have strictly complied with all the requirements to visit their families, make sight-seeing trips, work, and study the market during their stay in the city. Meanwhile, these organs must heighten their vigilance to promptly detect and check those taking advantage of the policy of expanding relations of our state by entering our country with the aim of carrying out activities detrimental our national security, as has already occured.

Do Muoi Receives Outgoing Egyptian Ambassador

BK2608071490 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today received Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad Mustafa, who took leaves of the Vietnamese leader before concluding his tenure of office in Vietnam.

Do Muoi Receives Malaysian Ambassador 24 Aug

BK2608071890 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25—Malaysian Ambassador to Vietnam Parameswaran yesterday paid a visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

Chairman Do Muoi had a cordial talk with the Malaysian envoy.

Danish Ambassador Presents Credentials

BK2408160190 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 24—Mogens Knud Isaksen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the state council.

The Vietnamese vice-president had a cordial talk with the Danish envoy.

Defense Ministry Delegation Visits Indonesia

BK2408160390 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 24—A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence led by Senior Lieutenant-General Tran Dinh Luyen, vice-minister of National Defence, visited Indonesia August 3-10.

During the visit, the delegation was received by General Benni Murdani, Minister of Defence and Security, and General Tri Sutrisno, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces, and other high-ranking officers.

The delegation called on some units of the Indonesian armed forces, and toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in Jakarta and other localities.

Program for National Day Celebrations Announced

BK2508102190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information, sports, and tourism, held a news conference in Hanoi on 24 August to make public a program for the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Attending were a large number of reporters from various news agencies, newspapers, and the radio and television stations at the central level and in Hanoi.

Amid a renovative atmohsphere, this year the party and the state are in favor of celebrating the 2 September National Day in a practical and effective fashion and making 2 September truly become a festive day for the laboring people.

—On the morning of 1 September, a delegation of the Fatherland Front, the Party Committee and the People's Committee of Hanoi Municipality will pay tributes to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and lay wreaths at Mai Dich War Dead Monument.
— A grand meeting will be held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall the same morning to mark the 45th anniversary of Vietnam's National Day.
—During the days before and after 2 September, there will be competitive cultural and sport activities in various areas throughout the country.
—On the evening of 1 September, "Days of Culture and Sports of Vietnamese People of Various Nationalities" Festival will officially open at Lenin Park and it will end on 8 September.
—The Second National Sports Games will be held at the Gandhi flower garden on the morning of 2 September.
—Also on this occasion, the films "Activities To Mark Major Anniversary Celebrations in 1990" and "Ho Chi Minh—the Image of a Personality" are being made into many copies to widely disseminate to various localities.
—During September and October, various song and dance troupes belonging to the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism will split into many groups and give performances in various mountain and border provinces.

Ho Chi Minh City Holds Course for Secretaries

BK2408072590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee recently held a training course for over 500 secretaries of many party chapters and party organizations in various wards and administrative and service organs belonging to 12 inner-city districts on the situation and tasks of the city party organization during the period between now and the end of 1990.

The training course were centered around such important subjects such as seeking to understand the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution in conjunction with efforts to carry out the current ideological work of the city party organization, enhancing the relations between the party and the people, and further consolidating grass-roots party organizations and a number of the city's socioeconomic policies and measures during the period between now and the end of the year.

In the period ahead, the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee will continue to organize training courses for the leading cadres of various grass-roots party organizations in the city.

Australia

Ray Says Not Reconsidering Ships' Role in Gulf

BK2608071290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] The defense minister, Senator Robert Ray, says the government is not reconsidering the role of three Australian naval ships being sent to the Middle East. Senator Ray says United Nations Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force to uphold the U.N. trade embargo against Iraq has no effect on the role of the Australian ships.

In a television interview he said the resolution would give what he called war entrenched legitimacy to the decision to send the ships. However, he said the role of the ships would remain—warning other vessels in the region of possible breaches of the U.N. embargo.

Senator Ray added that the cost of sending the ships could be as much as Australian $50 million over six months. The defense minister also said there was not much Australia could do by military means to try to free Australian hostages being held by Iraq.

Evans Says Antarctic Commitment Not To Falter

BK1808072890 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Australia is to bring in laws banning any mining or exploration activity in its Antarctic territory. The foreign affairs minister, Senator Gareth Evans, says the necessary legislation will be introduced in the coming session of parliament. The law will prohibit in Australian territory all the activities Australia and France have proposed banning under an international agreement to preserve the present continent as a wilderness reserve.

Senator Evans says the laws will extend from the land mass offshore to the continental shelf and will prevent prospecting, oil drilling, and mining by both Australians and non-Australians. He says the legislation will illustrate what Australia expects collective international action to achieve.

Senator Evans says that Australia wants to send a signal to the international community that its commitment to the Antarctic wilderness proposal will not falter. The joint Australian-French plan is due to be debated at a meeting of Antarctic treaty nations in Santiago, Chile, later this year.

Program To Upgrade SRV Telecommunications

BK2408071290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] The Australian Government's international telecommunications company, OTC, has won a 10-year contract worth more than $250 million with Vietnam. The federal communications minister, Mr Kim Beazley says the OTC International will implement a major program of development and modernization of the local telecommunications network in Vietnam. Mr Beazley said the contract was evidence of the ability of the Australian expertise and equipment to compete in the global telecommunications market.

Immigration Minister Inspects Galang Camp

BK2708081790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Australia's minister for immigration, Mr. Gerry Hand, is visiting the Galang camp in Indonesia as part of a regional inspection of the problems of Vietnamese and Cambodian boat people. Mr. Hand has looked at conditions in the camp and spoke to representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Galang camp is heavily overcrowded, with the number of people housed there expected to reach 20,000 next month. Australia gave $1.5 million in the last financial year to help run the camp.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, Stewart Heather, says the government in Canberra is concerned at Indonesia's policy of helping boat people travel on to Australia.

New Zealand

Last UN Decision May Bring Forces Into Gulf

BK2608070890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Wellington, Aug 26 (AFP)—The U.N. Security Council's approval of the use of force to maintain sanctions against Iraq could make it more likely that New Zealand will be required to send troops to the area, Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said Sunday. He told a press conference the decision did not of itself change the likelihood of New Zealand being required to send armed forces but might in the end produce that result.

"It's really a question of what becomes necessary from the United Nations' point of view," he said. "We have said throughout this matter that we want to act under the authority of the United Nations."

Mr. Palmer said the resolution meant the Security Council had agreed that military power would be justified to enforce the economic sanctions put in place by the United Nations. "That is a very, very significant decision. It gives legal authority to what is going on in the Gulf at the moment and it more significantly means that from a practical point of view these sanctions are going to be tighter than a drum."

The New Zealand Government has offered two military aircraft to the United Nations and a medical team to the International Red Cross for use in the Gulf. So far there has been no response to the offers.

Nationals in Mideast Advised Not To Resist

BK2408021690 Hong Kong AFP in English 2219 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Wellington, Aug 24 (AFP)—New Zealanders trapped in Iraq and Kuwait should not resist Iraqi attempts to relocate them, Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer is telling his nationals in a shortwave radio broadcast. An estimated 35 New Zealanders are trapped in both countries.

Mr. Palmer's message, monitored here Thursday, will be broadcast at regular intervals by Radio New Zealand International.

The prime minister said New Zealand until now had felt its nationals trapped in Iraq and Kuwait would be best to remain in their homes. But he told them "you are better placed to judge than we are how to respond to a changing situation... Certainly, I would recommend that you do not resist any moves to take you somewhere else." "However much we condemn the attitude and actions being taken by the Iraqi authorities, it would not be sensible to offer physical resistance," he said.

Mr. Palmer said the trapped New Zealanders should call on "Kiwi common sense and ingenuity" to deal with the Gulf crisis, which was triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

Papua New Guinea

Defense Memorandum With Malaysia Approved

BK2508085890 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's cabinet has approved a memorandum of understanding on defense with Malaysia. The prime minister, Rabbie Namaliu, says the memorandum will provide for the establishment of a joint working committee which will monitor, manage, and implement the agreement.

The general memorandum will provide the legal basis for defense cooperation, and Mr. Namaliu said the agreement will include exchanges of personnel and military training. Mr. Namaliu emphasized that both countries would agree on implementation of the memorandum on a case-by-case basis and would enter into separate detailed agreements covering particular subjects on defense cooperation. This, Mr. Namaliu said, was to ensure friendly relations with neighboring countries.

Indonesian Rebels Apologize for Intrusions

BK2408111490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Port Moresby, Aug 24 (AFP)—OPM rebels Friday apologised for flare-ups on Papua New Guinea's [PNG's] western border with Indonesia that had created friction between Port Moresby and Jakarta.

Moses Werror, Revolutionary Council chairman of OPM (Operasi Papua Merdeka or Free Papua Movement), said he had called on fighters to keep to Indonesia's territory. "News reports that OPM forces have crossed into the PNG side of the border and were camping on the PNG side of the border... may be true," he said.

"If that has been the case, we sincerely apologise. We make a call to the Chief Commander of the Military Council Dewan Militer to order OPM forces to stay away from the PNG side of the border."

Five Papua New Guinea nationals were reported to have died and thousands fled due to conflicts between Indonesian forces and the OPM.

Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Michael Somare this week said both the OPM and Indonesia should solve their problems on their side of the border. Port Moresby also sent troops to the border to destroy OPM camps and capture OPM fighters who had strayed into its territory.

The OPM has fought a sporadic guerrilla campaign against Jakarta since Indonesia incorporated the former Dutch territory of West Irian in 1962.